The Massillon Independent.

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WARM CONTEST ON PLATFORM

Resolutions Committee Turned Down County Local Option.

FINLEY WAS NOT SATISFIED

Mayor Johnson Defeated in the Organization of the New Central Committee. — Bernard Also Failed to Win His Contest.—Features of Ohio Democratic Convention.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—The fight in the resolutions committee of the Democratic state convention proved to be even more strenuous than was anticipated. The difference of opinion was so pronounced when the subcommittee began its work that it was uncertain when it would reach an agreement. The subcommittee finally reported to the whole committee at 11 o'clock p. m. The draft of platform submitted included planks endorsing Bryan, favoring a specific franchise tax, initiative and referendum and various other matters while in a general way approving and reaffirming previous expressions of party principle.

W. L. Finley, secretary of the state committee and a member of the subcommittee, announced that the proposed platform was not satisfactory to him and could not be made so unless a specific endorsement of the temperance views of the late Governor Pattison were included, and further that

FRANK HARPER.
State Chairman Who Called the Convention to Order.

unless it was so amended as to make such statement he would appear in the convention when it assembled and fight the matter out there. He said county local option was a matter dear to the heart of Governor Pattison and he believed that the party ought to approve it also on general democratic policy as it was majority rule and therefore strict democratic doctrine. Efforts were made to bring about some sort of a compromise but after four hours' discussion the committee, by a vote of 19 to 1, one member being absent, agreed to the platform as prepared by the subcommittee.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

Mayor Johnson Suffers a Reverse, Bernard Defeated.

Only one contest came before the credentials committee, being that of Lewis Bernard of Hamilton county, who claimed that the Hamilton county convention had chosen a number of delegates improperly, and that instead of being in the minority his following should control the Hamilton county delegation. Before the matter was settled the meeting of the committee became much excited and extremely plain speech was indulged in, but in the end the contestants were voted down. A peculiar feature of the matter was that the Bernard, or minority delegates from Hamilton county were in sympathy with the Garber influence in the convention, while Mayor Dempsey and his following in the Cincinnati delegation were associated with Mayor Johnson and the minority in the state convention. Before finally voting in favor of the Dempsey delegates the committee voted down a motion to unseat the entire Hamilton county delegation.

The new state central committee selected Charles Kloeb of Mercer county for chairman, giving him all but the three votes cast for Fenton Lawson of Hamilton county, who was Mayor Tom L. Johnson's candidate.

Following are the members of the new committee:

State Central Committee.

First District— Fenton Lawson, Hamilton.
Second—John G. Rothe, Hamilton.
Third—Edward W. Manley, Montgomery.
Fourth—Charles Kloeb, Mercer.
Fifth—George Rings, Williams.
Sixth—M. R. Denver, Clinton.
Seventh—Henry Kampf, Miami.
Eighth—Homer Southard, Union.
Ninth—A. A. Reilly, Lucas.
Tenth—George B. Nye, Pike.
Eleventh—Frank N. Acton, Fairfield.
Twelfth—James Ross, Franklin.
Thirteenth—Dr. H. H. Hartman, Crawford.
Fourteenth—J. L. Van Arman, Lorain.
Fifteenth—W. W. Ackley, Noble.
Sixteenth—Albert M. Brown, Belmont.
Seventeenth—E. W. Crayton, Licking.
Eighteenth—Bernard Bell, Stark.
Nineteenth—S. G. Rodgers, Summit.
Twentieth—Chas. W. Lapp, Cuyahoga.
Twenty-first—Tom L. Johnson, Cuyahoga.

The organization of the committee assures the re-election of Harvey C. Garber as head of the executive committee and retains him at the head of the organization at least until the next campaign.

The report of the committee on credentials was presented, declaring against the contestants in Hamilton county, and the report was adopted without discussion.

The committee on permanent organization reported in favor of making the temporary organization permanent and the report was adopted by the convention which then adjourned until 9:30 Wednesday morning.

The resolutions committee organized with Thomas E. Powell as chairman, and appointed a subcommittee consisting of T. E. Powell, Tom L. Johnson, W. L. Finley, J. S. McMahon, D. H. Commager, F. L. Gorman and James S. Thomas to draft a platform.

Following are members of committee on platform:

Resolutions Committee.

First district — Herbert S. Bigelow, Hamilton.
Second—Frank M. Gorman, Hamilton.
Third—J. Sprigg McMahon, Montgomery.
Fourth—J. H. Gceke, Auglaize.
Fifth—Emery Littanner, Van Wert.
Sixth—O. H. Hughes, Highland.
Seventh—A. R. Bolin, Clark.
Eighth—W. L. Finley, Hardin.
Ninth—Judge G. H. Commager, Lucas.
Tenth—J. S. Thomas, Scioto.
Eleventh—Charles B. Randall, Ross.
Twelfth—Thomas E. Powell, Franklin.
Thirteenth—T. A. Dean, Sandusky.
Fourteenth—F. O. Levering, Knox.
Fifteenth—H. B. Coen, Washington.
Sixteenth—H. H. McFadden, Jefferson.
Seventeenth—J. E. Hurst, Tuscarawas.
Eighteenth — Thos. D. Arnold, Columbiana.
Nineteenth—F. D. Templeton, Trumbull.
Twentieth—Newton D. Baker, Cuyahoga.
Twenty-first—Tom L. Johnson, Cuyahoga.

Night Session of Convention.

Frank Harper, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, called the state convention to order in the new Memorial hall and announced the temporary organization recommended by the state committee: Judge B. F. McCann of Dayton, the temporary chairman; Price Russell of Creston, temporary secretary; John A. Connor of Columbus, Joseph Callahan of Coshocton and S. A. Court of Columbus, assistant secretaries; and Bert S. Bartlow of Hamilton, sergeant-at-arms. Judge McCann was introduced and delivered the keynote address.

Hearty applause greeted many points in Chairman McCann's speech and at the mention of the name of William J. Bryan the enthusiasm of the delegates broke loose and continued in cheers and waving of coats and hats for nearly two minutes.

Before any committee reports had been heard or other business transacted the delegates called for a speech from former Congressman John J. Lentz who was on the platform. Mr. Lentz announced the details of the New York reception to William J. Bryan whom he called the "most distinguished private citizen ever known in the world." He paid a high tribute to Bryan and the late Governor Pattison, urging the delegates of this convention to "rise to the idealism of John M. Pattison" and discussed national issues at considerable length. He closed with a further word in favor of the nomination of Bryan as Democratic candidate for president in 1908.

THE PLATFORM

As It Was Finally Agreed on by the Committee on Resolutions.

Following is the platform as prepared by the committee, including the plank on county local option, over which there was so much contention which was agreed to by the whole committee 19 to 1, one being absent.

The Democracy of Ohio, in convention assembled, announce the following declaration of principles:

We demand that the laws shall be so amended that the revenue necessary for the expenses of the state shall be raised without calling upon the counties for a levy, and thereby secure for each county home rule in taxation; i. e., each county raise only what it needs for its own expenses and its citizens authorize.

We declare that the present laws for assessing the property of railroads and other public service corporations should be so changed as to compel the assessment of these properties at not less than their salable value as going concerns, and to prevent their evasion of just taxation.

We demand that the legislature shall enact such laws as will enable a tax to be levied on all franchise privileges as on other property which now, although of great value, pay nothing towards the burdens of government.

We believe in free and unqualified home rule, free from state interference. Each city, town and village should be allowed to decide for itself all matters of local policy, especially as between public or private ownership of all public utilities, including street railways, as well as waterworks and lighting systems, and that provision should be made for submitting such questions to the people upon request from a reasonable number of voters and at such elections the vote of a majority shall decide. Such public ownership should be safeguarded by the merit system of appointment and tenure of office, so as to prevent the building up of political machines and the perpetuation of boss rule.

We are in favor of the retention, maintenance and improvement of the canal system of the state.

We favor the rigid inspection and supervision of state and private banks and we advocate such amendment of the constitution and enactment of statutes as will safeguard depositors.

We favor legislation which will make unlawful the giving to or accepting by public officials of steam or street railroad passes.

We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and suggest the adoption of the so-called Oregon plan to this end. We direct the state central committee to include in the call for the next state convention provisions for the nomination of a candidate for United States senator by such convention.

We favor the initiative and referendum and such legislation and constitutional amendments as will make it effective as to state and local affairs, no

MAYOR JOHNSON,
Who Was Defeated in His Effort to Get Control of Committee.

franchise or renewal thereof should be granted by any county, city or village without first submitting the same to a vote of the people.

In order to secure purity in elections, we favor the repeal of all special limitations as to time within which criminal prosecutions may be begun for bribery in elections.

The incoming state central committee is directed to require that delegates to the state convention be selected by primaries or delegate conventions to be selected by primaries, such selection to be made by precinct primaries. In the event that any county committee shall violate this party law, the state central committee shall issue a call in accordance with the above regulations, and delegations elected pursuant to the action of the state central committee shall be deemed the regular delegation.

The refusal of the Republican majority in the national house of representatives to pass the bill pending before the late session of congress providing that insurance companies and other corporations and trusts should be hereafter prohibited from contributing money to political corruption funds, is a vital issue in the present campaign for the election of members of congress. As the measure was an important and essential one before congress, for the control of trusts, the Republican majority should be held responsible for the bill's cowardly defeat by being smothered in committee.

We call to the attention of the people of Ohio the fact that the Democratic victory of last fall resulted in the enactment of a number of laws in the interests of the people chief among which are the following:

The enactment of the two cent railroad fare law, so often vainly demanded of Republican legislatures; the enactment of a state and county salary law replacing the vicious fee system; the creation of a state railroad commission for the protection of shippers; the repeal of the Dana law and of the inheritance tax law; the creation of the Drake investigation committee for Hamilton county.

This committee forced the return of a quarter of a million dollars, stolen from the taxpayers by corrupt officials, before it was stopped by court injunction. We deprecate the delay of the supreme court in withholding its decision upon the legality of this important commission.

This convention adds its testimony of appreciation of the life and character of the late Governor John M. Pattison to that already offered by a grief-stricken state. We would urge that the simplest yet sincerest tribute to be paid his memory is the announcement of our steadfast adherence to the policies he advocated. The Democratic party cannot recede one step from the advanced moral ground upon which Governor Pattison placed it. Until that era of respect for law, its observance by our citizens and its enforcement by our public servants comes, the spirit of John M. Pattison must dominate the Democracy of Ohio. We pledge ourselves to continue the battle he began until a lasting victory be won. The chief tenet of the late Governor Pattison's political creed was opposition to bosses and grafters. His election was accepted as notice that these exploiters should be permanently retired.

It is with feelings of pride that the half million Democrats of Ohio note the preparations making to receive the most distinguished private citizen of America upon his return from a tour of foreign lands. His intellectual endowments, his purity of morals, his high ideals have arrested the attention and compel the admiration of the peoples of all climes. He returns to the United States splendidly equipped to grapple with the great problems of state. The Ohio Democracy renews its allegiance to his brilliant and matchless leadership. No other name appeals to us for presidential preferment. We cordially endorse our great commonor, William Jennings Bryan, for the Democratic nomination for the presidency in 1908 and impatiently await the summons to battle under his banner.

SPIRITED CONTESTS

In Nebraska Republican Convention for Governor and Senator.

Lincoln, Neb., Aug. 22. — More interest centers in the Republican state convention which met here today than any like gathering for the last ten years. The fact that the convention will nominate a candidate for United States senator which the Republican members of the coming legislature are pledged to support, adds to the interest. The contest over the governorship is also brisk. There are six candidates for the senatorship. Attorney General Norris Brown, Edward Rosewater, editor of the Omaha Bee, Senator Joseph H. Millard, George D. Melklejohn, former assistant secretary of war, Frank M. Curry and former Governor Lorenzo Crounse. It is conceded that Norris Brown has the largest instructed following and some of his supporters claim he will be nominated on the first formal ballot. Mr. Rosewater is second in number of instructed delegates, the strength of the remaining four candidates being not greatly different. There are eight candidates for governor.

Cannon's Candidacy.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 22.—The presidential boom of Speaker Joseph G. Cannon for 1908 which was launched last week by his own congressional district, was given an enthusiastic endorsement by the state Republican convention. Mention of Cannon's name brought the convention to its feet and there was enthusiastic cheering. The convention gave unanimous endorsement to Senator Shelby M. Cullom for re-election. Outside of the endorsement of Speaker Cannon for president and Senator Cullom for re-election there was little of general interest in the proceedings. The fight for state treasurer was the most spirited of the convention, but John F. Smulski won easily on the second ballot. The resolutions contain endorsement of President Roosevelt's administration, of Illinois senators and representatives in congress and of the administration of Governor Dineen.

JEROME'S RETORT

Called Out by a Somewhat Caustic Statement by Murphy.

New York, Aug. 22. — Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, said he had not observed any sentiment in Tammany for the nomination of William Traverse Jerome for governor by the Democratic state convention, but there was, he said, plenty of sentiment for W. R. Hearst. Murphy declared he was not committed to any candidate, but it was the rule of Tammany to be guided by the sentiment of the organization and he would be guided by it at the state convention. Mr. Murphy said the Tammany delegates to the convention would be bound by the unite rule. District Attorney Jerome gave out a statement in which he said: "It is no surprise to me to find Murphy practically declaring for Hearst. The reason for my taking an active part in politics this year is to carry on the fight of last year, which was a fight to free the people and parties from the domination of just such political panhandlers." He roundly denounced Murphy.

Sullivan Resolution Tabled.

Peoria, Ill., Aug. 22.—At the state Democratic convention Nicholas L. Piotrowsky of Chicago defeated John A. White of Peoria, 908 to 751 for state treasurer. Miss Caroline Grote was the only candidate for superintendent of public instruction and she was nominated by acclamation. Immediately there were loud cries of "speech, speech, speech, Caroline!" She came to the front amid great enthusiasm and thanked the convention. Miss Grote is the first woman nominated for a state office in Illinois. For trustees of the state university Daniel R. Cameron of Chicago, John S. Cuneo of Chicago, and Clara T. Borland of Peoria, were nominated by acclamation. The resolution asking Roger Sullivan to resign as member of the national committee was laid on the table. The platform contains an indorsement of Bryan for president.

The Best of the Poem.

"I don't see anything in that poet's new poem."

"Of course you don't," replied the editor in chief, "because I opened it first and took a five dollar bill out of it. Give it a good place—top column, next reading matter!"—Atlanta Constitution.

FORT BROWN BLOTTED OUT

Row Between Troops and Citizens Is the Cause.

SO ORDERED BY PRESIDENT

Colored Soldiers Sent Over Into Oklahoma, and White Soldiers Will Dismantle the Fort Before They Evacuate.—President Also Orders That Thorough Investigation Be Made.

Washington, Aug. 22.—On account of the trouble between negro troops and citizens at Brownsville, Tex., Fort Brown is to be abandoned.

The company of Twenty-sixth infantry, white soldiers, which was sent there, will not stay very long. Its duty is to pack up all the movable government property which will be shipped to other posts when the troops are finally ordered away.

The colored troops will leave Texas. Instead of going to Fort Ringgold, which is about 100 miles from Fort Brown, the battalion of the Twenty-fifth infantry was ordered to Fort Reno, Oklahoma. This action is in accordance with the direction of the president and was recommended by General McCaskey, commanding the department of Texas. By direction of the president, General J. Franklin Bell, chief of staff, will make a thorough investigation of the whole Brownsville affair and report to the president.

The investigation under way will be continued by Major Blocksom. War department authorities state that every effort will be made to find out the facts and fix the responsibility for the disturbance, and that soldiers found guilty will be punished.

BASEBALL.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

AT PHILADELPHIA—					R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1—1	2	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0—1	3	0

Called end seventh; rain.
Batteries—Howell and Spencer; Bender and Powers.

AT BOSTON—									R.	H.	E.
Boston	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	*—5	12	1
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0—2	7	0

Batteries—Lineen and Carrigan; Siever and Payne.

AT WASHINGTON—										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0	3	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1—2	9	0

Batteries — Hughes and Warner; Rhoades and Bemis.

Second game:										R.	H.	E.
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	8	1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0—1	6	2

Batteries—Patten and Wakefield; Hess and Buelow.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica..	66	43	.606	St. L...	57	51	.528
Phila...	62	47	.569	Det't...	53	56	.486
Cleve..	60	46	.566	Wash..	42	66	.389
N. Y...	58	45	.563	Bost...	33	77	.300

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT CHICAGO—									R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	0	0	9	0	0	1	3	0 *—4	5	2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1—2	6	0

Batteries—Brown and Kling; Ames and Bowerman.

AT PITTSBURG—										R.	H.	E.
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	6	1—8	15	1
Brooklyn	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	3	0—7	9	3

Batteries — Leifield, Philippe and Phelps; Stricklett, McIntyre and Bergen and Ritter.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Chica..	81	31	.723	Cin'ti..	49	63	.438
N. Y...	70	38	.648	Brook..	41	66	.383
Pitts..	70	40	.636	St. L...	40	72	.357
Phila...	52	58	.473	Bost...	39	74	.345

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

At Milwaukee 4, Louisville 3.
At Kansas City 4, Indianapolis 2.
At Minneapolis 4, Columbus 6.
At St. Paul 6, Toledo 5; 12 innings.

CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.	CLUBS	W.	L.	P.C.
Colum..	76	49	.613	K. C...	62	62	.500
Milw...	70	54	.565	Louis..	60	62	.483
Toledo.	66	56	.541	St. P...	53	68	.438
Minne..	61	61	.500	Ind'lis..	43	80	.350

How to Detect Arsenic.

One of the familiar tests by which a chemist recognizes the presence of arsenic is the odor of garlic given off when one of its compounds is heated in the blowpipe flame, says the London Globe. The same smell of garlic is produced when certain fungi grow on substances containing arsenic. And it is interesting to note that one species of fungus is found to accomplish this feat of chemical analysis more effectively when it is grown in connection with yellow algal cells—in other words, when it forms the plant association known as lichen. The above method of detecting arsenic seems specially applicable to cases of poisoning where the substance is mixed with organic matter which would form a suitable medium for the culture of the fungus.

How to Clean Valuable Brushes.

Valuable brushes, such as those with ivory or tortoise shell backs, may be thoroughly cleansed by using bran instead of soap and water, says the Pittsburg Dispatch. The brush is dipped into bran, which must be rubbed into the bristles as one would soap, and the particles may afterward be removed by tapping the brush, bristles downward, on the table. The process is somewhat lengthy, but it prevents the bristles from becoming softened, as they inevitably must be if wetted. When every trace of bran has been removed the brush will be found to be perfectly clean and may then be wiped with a soft silk handkerchief.

CUT TO THE QUICK.

Elmer Carns, 15, of near Bryan, O., bitten by rattlesnake. Cannot recover.

At Jarretts, Va., Frank Johnston shot and killed J. P. Matthews and was seriously wounded.

After escaping unhurt from a runaway accident Miss Mary Pollock, of New Concord, O., died of fright.

At Put-in-Bay 2000 persons engaged in race riot, which started by two negroes snatched articles from souvenir stand.

At Vulcan colliery of Mill Creek Coal company near Mahoning City, Pa., two men were killed and five badly wounded by explosion of gas.

At the Eliza furnace of the Jones & Laughlin Steel company, Soho, 14 men were overcome by gas. They were removed to the hospital where three died.

Georgia Primaries.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 22. — What has probably been the most bitterly contested political campaign in the history of Georgia was today with the state Democratic primaries. Owing to the large predominance of the Democratic vote in the state, the decision will be equivalent to election. Five candidates for governor in the field are Clark Howell, editor of the Atlanta Constitution; Hoke Smith, formerly secretary of the interior; J. A. Estill, editor of the Savannah Morning News; Richard B. Russell of Jackson county, and James M. Smith, one of the most extensive land owners and farmers in the state. Senator Bacon is the only candidate for United States senator.

Cox Will Not Be There.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 22. — For the first time in 21 years, George B. Cox erstwhile Republican leader of Cincinnatie and Hamilton county, will not attend the Republican state convention. He was invited to go as a delegate, but told the central committee that he would not, as he is out of politics forever, and will never again be seen at a political gathering of any kind.

GRAIN AND LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO — Cattle: Common to prime steers, $3 75@6 75; cows, $2 85@4 75; heifers, $2 60@5 35; bulls, $2 00@4 50; stockers and feeders, $2 60@4 25. Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, $4 25@5 75; lambs, $6 00@8 00; yearlings, $5 00@6 40. Calves—$3 00@7 50. Hogs—Choice to prime heavy, $6 35@6 40; medium to good heavy, $6 10@6 30; butcher weights, $6 15@6 55; good to choice heavy mixed, $6 15@6 35; packing, $5 60@6 25, pigs, $5 60@6 50. Wheat—No. 2 red, 71¾@72¾c. Corn—No. 2, 49¼@49½c.

EAST BUFFALO — Cattle: Good to choice export, $5 15@5 85; shipping steers, $4 75@5 00; butchers' cattle, $4 40@4 90; heifers, $3 25@5 00; fat cows, $3 15@4 00; bulls, $2 65@4 00; milkers and springers, $25 00@50 00. Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice yearlings, $6 00@6 25; wethers, $5 50@6 00; mixed, $5 25@5 50, ewes, $4 75@5 25; spring lambs, $6 00@8 50. Calves—Best, $8 00@ 825. Hogs—Heavies, $6 85@6 95; Yorkers and pigs, $7 00; roughs, $5 25@5 60; stags, $4 00@5 00.

CLEVELAND — Cattle: Choice steers, $5 25@5 50; heifers, $2 60@3 60; fat cows, $2 25@3 50; bulls, $3 25@3 50; milkers and springers, $10 00@45 00 Sheep and Lambs—Good to choice spring lambs, $7 50@7 75; yearlings, $5 00@6 00; wethers, $5 00@5 25; mixed, $4 00@4 12; culls, $2 00@3 75. Calves—$8 00 down. Hogs—Mixed, $6 80; pigs, $6 75; stags, $3 75@4 25, roughs, $5 00@5 60.

PITTSBURG — Cattle: Choice, $5 70@6 00, prime, $5 30@5 60; tidy butchers', $4 60@5 00; heifers, $3 00@4 50, cows, bulls and stags, $2 00@4 00; fresh cows, $25 00@45 00. Sheep and Lambs—Prime wethers, $5 65@5 80; good mixed, $5 40@5 60; spring lambs, $5 00@8 50. Calves—Veal, $5 00@8 00. Hogs—Heavy hogs, $6 70@6 75; mediums, $6 95@7 00; Yorkers and pigs, $7 00@7 05.

CINCINNATI—Wheat: No. 2 red, 71@72c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 50½@51c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 31½@32c. Rye—No. 2, 60@61c. Lard—$8 40 Bulk meats—$9 12½. Bacon—$10 25. Hogs—$5 40@6 30. Cattle—$2 00@5 25. Sheep—$2 75@4 75. Lambs—$4 40@8 10.

TOLEDO—Wheat, 73¾c; corn, 52¼c; oats, 31½c; rye, 56c; cloverseed, $7 10.

Spencer and Colors.

Herbert Spencer's notions of art were very crude. His favorite color was what he called "impure purple." He wore "impure purple" gloves and, finding that the furniture was a little somber, had a binding of "impure purple" pasted round it by a seamstress. He cut the first strip himself and showed her how to stick it on with paste. He had his vases filled with artificial flowers. He wished to have everything bright about him and consequently enjoyed color. When it was suggested he could get that in real flowers he replied: "Bosh! They would want constant replenishing!" He wanted to know why the people should object to artificial flowers in a room any more than to an artificial landscape.—"Home Life With Herbert Spencer."

Pigs In China.

A Peking correspondent says: "It is no uncommon sight to see twelve or thirteen enormous fat pigs, with their legs tied, huddled close together having a ride in a Chinese cart with some sort of light cargo on top of them and a man sitting on the cargo. The pigs are silent, and consequently one would think they should not be objects for the action of the Society For the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The fact is that the animals are too fat and lazy to make any noise until disturbed at their journey's end, when bagpipes are as Italian opera to the terrific squealing heard."

His Resources About Exhausted.

Father—Do you think you can support her in the style to which she has been accustomed? Suitor—Not in the style to which she has been accustomed since we became engaged.

CUBAN TOWN IS CAPTURED

Insurgents Occupied It Without Meeting Resistance.

NIGHT ATTACKS ARE FEARED

Invasion of Towns in Pinar del Rio Province Expected, and Loyal Citizens Will Try to Repel It.—Rumors That There Has Been Fighting There Not Confirmed.

Havana, Aug. 22. — The utmost excitement prevails over the uprising in Cuba.

It is reported that the town of Guines, 20 miles south of Havana, was peacefully occupied by a band of insurgents. Guines is the center of the American truck farming industry, but

There was some fighting in Havana province and more is expected. A detachment of rural guards encountered a portion of Bandera's band, with which shots were exchanged at close range. One insurgent was killed, the others scattered, and 50 rural guards were in pursuit of the main band.

There have been many rumors of fights at various points in the province of Pinar del Rio, but they have not been confirmed by government or press dispatches. However, night attacks on the city of Pinar del Rio and other towns continue to be regarded as probable. Government wires are working freely. Pinar del Rio, Consolacion del Sur and San Juan del Martinitz were reinforced by 200 troops. Loyal citizens are well equipped to repel invasion.

It is believed by the authorities that the revolution in western Cuba has reached its maximum. The government and people generally believe the movement has reached about all the accessions it is likely to gain. The promptness of the government in arresting suspected leaders and plotters in Havana and elsewhere and in sending reinforcements to the disturbed districts had an excellent effect in strengthening public confidence and overawing sympathizers with the movement.

On the other hand, notwithstanding quiet in the Pinar del Rio region, peaceable inhabitants of the cities of Pinal del Rio, Consolacion del Sur, San Juan del Martinez and other western towns are in hourly apprehension of attack and occupation of those places. The fact that probably 1,000 insurgents intend to concentrate in the province of Pinar del Rio on towns inadequately guarded by small detachments of rural guards, mostly inexperienced in warfare, makes the situation grave. But as the insurgents have not assumed any strongly offensive attitude or interfered with trains carrying troops, horses and supplies, it is inferred that they are not prepared or lack the nerve to try for control of the territory.

Washington, Aug. 22.—There is no disposition on the part of the state department to interfere in Cuban revolutionary affairs. The department is without information concerning the unsettled condition in Cuba, aside from the press dispatches and the dispatches from the American charge at Havana. The department regards the island republic as fully capable of protecting itself against the insurrectionists.

Had Partner Arrested.

Lima, O., Aug. 22.—B. L. Neff, for years one of the most prominent stock brokers in this section, and a correspondent of Odell & Co., of Cincinnati, was arrested here on charges of embezzlement preferred against him by his former partner, Leo Beeler. Neff lost heavily in coppering market deals about two years ago and sold his interest in the business to Beeler, who later set him up in a branch concern at Delphos. Inspection, says Beeler, has shown heavy embezzlement on the part of his agent.

Coney Island Fare Fight.

Albany, N. Y., Aug. 22. — Attorney General Mayer will apply for a permanent injunction to restrain the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company from charging more than a 5-cent fare between Brooklyn and Coney Island. The lower courts will be asked to make a pro forma decision in order that a final determination may be had at the October term of the court of appeals.

How to Use Eggs For Dysentery.

The egg is considered the best of remedies for dysentery, says Health. Beaten up slightly, with or without sugar, and swallowed at a gulp, it tends by its emollient qualities to lessen the inflammation of the stomach and intestines and by forming a transient coating on these organs enables nature to resume her healthful sway over a diseased body. Two or at most three eggs per day would be all that is required in ordinary cases, and since egg is not merely medicine, but food as well, the lighter the diet otherwise and the quieter the patient is kept the more certain and rapid the recovery.

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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Larkins, Tuesday, a son

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. John Fritz, in Borden avenue, a daughter.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs August Bennett, at the Patch, west of the city a son.

Mrs. C E. Case, of Ashtabula, O., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hemperly.

Mrs. Theresa Althoff, of St. Louis, is visiting with relatives and friends in the city.

F. E Strobel of the clerical force at the postoffice, entered on his vacation Wednesday.

Mr and Mrs. Robert Lomady, of Pittsburg, are visiting friends and relatives in the city.

Miss Carrie Hoyt, of Albany, N. Y., is visiting Mrs. Cordelia Hardgrove, in South Cedar street.

Miss Ledlie, of Cambridge, O., and Miss Patrick, of New Philadelphia, are guests of Miss Helen Johnson, in North street.

Harry Walker, of West Brookfield, started Tuesday evening on a Western trip, including various points in the states of Oregon and Washington.

The Misses Edith and Margaret Hobson, Mrs Grueneberg and daughter Elizabeth have gone to Pennsylvania, where they will visit for two weeks

The Misses Mary Kriengsman, of Schenectady, N. Y., and Marian Ellis, of Woonsocket, R. I., are the guests of Miss Lucile Shoemaker, in South East street.

Miss Alvina Franghiser has returned to her home in Loudonville, after a three months' visit with her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Snyder, sr., in South Mill street.

Secretary of State Laylin was nearly killed at Bellevue while trying to board a trolley car Monday night. He fell and was dragged one hundred feet, but was saved by the conductor

A telephone message from Navarre to the Independent says that the condition of Jacob Heinbuch, who was so seriously injured at the Fox mine, was slightly improved Wednesday afternoon.

Seven of the non commissioned officers of Company C., O. N G., of Canton, have asked to be reduced to the ranks on account of a grievance against Captain Clay, the commanding officer.

The postoffice hours on Labor Day, Monday, Sept 3, will be from 6 30 to 11 a. m. Carriers will make but one delivery. The department has ordered that the rural service be suspended on that date.

The eighteenth annual reunion of the Abraham Lichtenwalter family will be held at Nimisila park, Canton, Tuesday, August 28. Frank Braucher is president of the association, and B. F. Shirk is secretary

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hansen, Leo J. Hansen and the Misses Carrie B Arthur and Alice Schario, of Canton, drove down to Strasburg, Canal Dover and New Philadelphia Sunday in Mr. Hansen's touring car.

Miss Genevieve Seil and Mrs. Edward Seil, of Buffalo, are visiting in the city. The former is a guest at the Hansen residence in Chestnut street, and the latter a guest of Peter Seil, corner of Mill and Cherry streets

Charles Dickerhoof has been appointed as superintendent of the corps of janitors at the Stark county court house. He has been given exclusive charge of them and they cannot leave the building without first reporting to him.

Mr and Mrs Henry Gribble gave a dinner party Saturday evening at their home in East Main street Those present were Mr. and Mrs. H. L McLain, Miss Dorothea L. Barney, Miss Lola Gribble, Mrs. Laura Gribble and Miss Martha Beggis and Edwin Barney, of Cleveland.

There are two cases of diphtheria at the Fairmount Children's Home and another threatened. Until the disease is exterminated and all are well, the home will be closed to visitors. Superintendent Southworth and his assistants are anxious to do all possible to limit the spread of the contagion.

Otto W. Mutchler, of Akron, and Miss Elenor B Stanford, of North Lawrence, went before Justice L M. Barrick, in Canton, Wednesday morning to be married When they appeared the justice was in the midst of a case, but he asked to be excused for a moment and performed the ceremony.

Mr and Mrs. Warren E Russell left Sunday, for Put-in Bay, where the convention of the directors and managers of electrical enterprises in Ohio will be held for the next three days. Mr. Russell is president of the association. Numerous questions of importance are expected to come up during the meetings.

The annual reunion of the Goudy and Shanklin families will occur at the home of Peter Goudy, near Beach City, on Saturday, September 1. It is the wish of the officials that all relatives attend as well as friends. Particulars may be had by addressing I. B. Douglas, corresponding secretary, Dalton.

The postoffice at Strabsurgw as almost swamped with mail on last Thursday, owing to the souvenir postal card fad indulged in by Uncle Sam's soldier boys. It is estimated that fully fifteen thousand pieces of mail passed through that office, and about five thousand were received for distribution. Canton was called on to assist the regular force.

F. H. Snyder left Tuesday for Columbus to attend the sessions of the Evangelical Lutheran joint synod of Ohio and other states, the biennial meeting of which will begin on Thursday. Mr. Snyder is the lay, and the Rev. E. A. Boehme, of Youngstown, the clerical delegate from this district. One of the many questions to be discussed is the management of the book concern.

A E. Foster, formerly manager of the Bell Telephone Company, of this city, will leave for Denver, Col., this evening, where he has accepted a position with the Colorado Bell Telephone Company. Just where Mr Foster will be stationed will not be known until his arrival in Denver. Mr. and Mrs Foster have made hosts of friends during their stay in Massillon who wish them success in their new home.

John Brugger, of West Brookfield, in company with his son William, met with a painful accident at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, while cutting wood near his home. His axe slipped in some way and cut a deep gash in his leg just above the knee, severing two arteries. It required thirteen stitches to sew up the wound Wednesday afternoon the patient was resting comfortably, and should no complications set in the injured man will recover in a short time.

E Wright, a hotel and livery man, of Dillonvale, dropped his pocketbook, containing $100 in money, his railroad ticket and other valuable papers, in the Hotel Sailer Sunday morning. He did not discover his loss until he had walked some distance from the hotel then, feeling for his pocketbook, found it missing. He immediately retraced his steps and made inquiries. In the meantime, A C Stansbury had found Wright's property and restored it to him. He received a liberal reward.

The dead body of John Tabat, an employe at the Panhandle shops, was found in an orchard near Uhrichsville Sunday, and Coroner Romig believes that murder has been committed. The man's neck was broken and his body had been exposed so long that decomposition had begun. Buggy tracks were found near the place where the body was found, and Coroner Romig believes that the body was carried there from another place in order to throw the authorities off the scent.

The funeral of the late Miss Ella Weinmann Geltz was held from the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Geltz, in Front street, Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock, the Rev. E. J. Craft, of St. Timothy's church, officiating. A quartette composed of Miss Jessie Russell, Mrs Paul Smith, John Long and the Rev. E. J Craft sang several hymns The pall bearers were William Zepp, Charles Baumgardner, Otto Lantz Homer Lantz, Carl Suhr and H. Spencer Geltz. Those who attended the funeral from out of town were Miss Susan M Crossland, of San Jos, Cal., Mr and Mrs. John Regula and Harry Regula, of Johnsonville, O., Mr and Mrs. Charles Ferguson, of Grafton, and Mr. and Mrs. E W. Haymaker and Mrs. B. C. Deccard, of Canton. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

Miss Edith Runser, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Runser, living two and one-half miles north of Massillon, and Charles Oster were married at St. Mary's church at 8:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The Rev. Leo Reinartz performed the ceremony. Miss Mary Oster, a sister of the groom, was the bridesmaid, and C. B Runser, a brother of the bride, was the best man. The ushers were Frank Oster and John Bamberger. A reception was held at the home of the bride Tuesday afternoon Many nice presents were received, among them being silverware, cut glass, bric a-brac and many useful things. Mr. and Mrs Oster left Tuesday evening on a ten days' wedding trip up the lakes, and on their return will reside in a newly furnished home in State street, which awaits their arrival home.

MINE ENGINEER BADLY INJURED

Jacob Heinbuch Fell Sixty Feet Sunday Morning.

NO BONES WERE BROKEN.

The Internal Injuries Sustained Make His Recovery Very Doubtful — Accident Caused by the Slipping of a Plank in Shaft.

Navarre, Aug. 20.—With not a bone in his body broken, after a fall of sixty feet, Jacob Heinbuch, a mine engineer, lies probably fatally injured at his home in Navarre Although the physicians who saw him Monday morning said that he was in better condition than they expected, nevertheless his case is extremely critical and recovery is dobutful.

Heinbuch is employed at what is called the new Fox mine near Navarre. Sunday morning a leaky pipe was discovered in the pump shaft and he went down into it to put on some gaskets. According to the story of the injured man himself, he was standing on the first landing when the plank suddenly gave way, and he fell about sixty feet, lighting astride of a crossbeam with which the sides of the shaft are braced. The attention of his fellow workmen was attracted and John Collier slid down the pipe in the shaft and held Heinbuch until the cage was lowered. He was taken out of the shaft in a senseless condition and removed to his home and physicians were summoned. No broken bones were found, although the symptom which appeared Sunday evening gave evidence of very serious internal injuries, causing intense pain. Mr. Heinbuch is married and has three children. Two brothers, Peter Heinbuch, a mine engineer, and Samuel Heinbuch, a meat dealer, are residents of Massillon.

THROWN INTO A DITCH.

Narrow Escape of Two Young Men Near Crystal Spring.

Crystal Spring, Aug. 20.—William Crookston and Harry Braucher, two young men living three miles up the township, had a thrilling experience during the electrical storm last Friday night about 9 30 o clock. They had come to town in the morning and accompanied the Sunday school excursion to Silver lake and had started on their way back home in a buggy when, as they were about to cross a small bridge over a creek which serves as a feeder to the old brewery reservoir at the outskirts of town, in some manner they missed the narrow bridge in the darkness and horse, buggy and occupants went down over a four foot embankment into the stream of water at a depth of five feet, with no end of mud at the bottom. It was a serious predicament for the two young men to be in. Braucher was thrown out of the buggy into the water, while Crookston was rescued by his companion from his perilous position under the top of the buggy, after a hard fight to keep from drowning. It was a miraculous escape for the two boys from what might have been a costly catastrophe Having regained their thoughts, the two young men led the horse ashore, secured another rig and finished their journey in their mud besmeared clothes Crookston and Braucher came out uninjured, but the buggy was badly damaged.

THE FIRES ARE STARTED.

Everything in Readiness for Work at the Glass Factories.

The fires under four tanks of the plant of the Ohio Bottle Company were started Monday Two of these are at the Reed plant and two at the Pocock plant The fires in the other three tanks will be started shortly. The firing up preparatory to the resumption of actual work was to have been started on August 27, but it was deemed advisable to light the fires underneath the tanks yesterday, so that the glassblowers can begin to blow bottles in these four shops on September 4. The factories at the Pocock plant which were partly destroyed by fire just before the close of last season have been rebuilt and the plant is now in first class condition for the coming season's work.

NEARBY TOWNS.

EAST GREENVILLE.

East Greenville, Aug. 22.—Work has been resumed at the Pocock and Crow's Nest mines.

A large number of our people went to Strasburg Sunday to see the troops parade, but came home disappointed, as the parade did not come off.

S. J. Goudy, of Dalton, has opened a new grocery store on the J. H. Howells place.

John Aston and family, of Strasburg have moved to their home in the east end, where they will now reside.

J. Graybill is playing slide trombone for the Stanwood Cornet band.

W. Graybill, formerly of this town, was a special policeman at Strasburg during the army maneuvers.

T. J. Mossop is putting cement walks around his residence in the west end.

W. H Books, J. Graybill and Geneva Graybill visited friends at Lowden, Sunday.

NEWMAN.

Newman, Aug 22 —Joseph Griffith visited friends at Cleveland Saturday and Sunday.

David Jenkins, of East Greenville, spent several days in our village, the guest of Richard Davis.

The slump in the Herrick vote last November deprived this precinct of congressional representation at the Republican convention now being held at Youngstown.

Our coal miners are nearly all employed now at the mines and everybody is happy.

The Sunday school excursion to Silver lake last Friday was a decided success, notwithstanding the ironclad contract the railway submitted at the very last moment. The rain in the morning kept but few from going, as there were over seven hundred on the train, and everybody, old and young, enjoyed themselves. Much credit is due Prof. J. H. Focht, of Canal Fulton, for the complete arrangements.

For the information of those Massillonians who drove through our village on Sunday morning, August 12, and observed a placard on the church door which read: "I am late," which, from the report they gave in The Independent, must have been misunderstood and gives evidences that are familiar with Sunday work, we will say that this card is hung up every Sunday morning and up to 9.30 o'clock reads: "I am early," after 9:30 it is turned to inform the scholar that school has commenced and a tardy mark is in store for them. This is done for the purpose of keeping a complete record for the year, and all those who have attended forty-six Sundays in the year have their names placed on a roll of honor record and also read to the school by the secretary in the yearly report. So the above Massillonians can take consolation that it is not yet too late to be good or to do good.

G. F. Breckel, of Massillon, has again resumed his work traveling for the C. L. McLain Company, after a ten days' vacation.

George W. Richards is laid up from a severe attack of grip.

Just as we are writing Reese Davis is unloading a lot of household goods into the vacant house owned by C. H. Roderick, where a number of Massillon girls expect to spend the next ten days in the form of camping. More particulars in our next.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hodgkiss, of Pittsburg, returned home last Sunday after spending their ten days' vacation in our village, the guests of the Rummins family.

The festival given by the young ladies of the church Saturday evening was a social and financial success. The proceeds will be applied on the expense of raising the church building and placing a cement block foundation all around it.

In the burning of Fred Geis' barn, as announced in The Independent last Saturday, his insurance will not cover one-half of his loss. Why not render some assistance? Who will start it? He is a hard working man and getting old.

NAVARRE.

Navarre, Aug. 23.—Mrs. P J. Toot, of Grand Rapids, Mich., is visiting at the home of Mr and Mrs. Geo. Bissel

Frederick Middleton, son of Mr and Mrs. Robert Middleton, is critically ill at his home.

George Smith, residing south of this place, had a horse struck by lightning Tuesday evening.

CRYSTAL SPRING.

Crystal Spring, Aug. 23.—Shad White was a recent visitor in Cleveland.

William Dunckly, of Akron, is visiting friends at this place.

Miss Blanche M Stuhldreher is the guest of friends in Akron and Cleveland.

Chester DePew is spending the week at his home in Garrett, Ind.

William Fashbaugh was in Akron Monday on business.

Flick Leonard, of Massillon, spent Sunday with his parents at the Spring.

Mrs. Peter Miesmer is visiting her daughter at New Brighton, Pa.

Mr. and Mrs. James Beitel and Mr. and Mrs. John Mannweiler, of Massillon, were guests Sunday of Mr. and Mrs. Philip Haer.

Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Herman, of Akron, spent a few days with relatives here during the past week.

Several hundred people from here and the surrounding country went with the Sunday school excursion to Silver lake last Friday. Everybody was well pleased with the trip and there was not a mishap to mar their pleasure.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Glutting gave a farewell dinner Sunday in honor of Mrs. Kate Glutting and daughter Gertrude, who left Monday for their home in Newark, N. J., after a three weeks' visit with relatives in this vicinity. Twenty-five covers were laid Those present besides the Crystal Spring guests were Mr. and Mrs. Edward H Herman and Miss Eva Glutting, of Massillon; Samuel Glutting, of East Greenville, and Mr. and Mrs. Herman Shulty, of Detroit.

OBITUARY.

MRS. B C. GRANT.

Wilmot, Aug 20,—Mrs. B. C. Grant, aged 65 years, died at her home in Wilmot at 12 30 o'clock Saturday afternoon. Death was due to a stroke of apoplexy. The funeral took place at 1 30 o'clock Monday afternoon from the United Brethren church, the Rev. J Fritz, officiating The deceased is survived by a husband and eight children Interment was made in the Wilmot cemetery.

HERBERT LESLIE GRANT.

Herbert Leslie Grant, aged two years, son of Mr. and Mrs. James Grant, Jr., 231 Wooster street, died at his home at 5 15 o'clock Monday afternoon. Death was due to spinal meningitis. The funeral will be held from the residence at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Interment will be made in the Massillon cemetery.

When the Hair Falls

Then it's time to act! No time to study, to read, to experiment! You want to save your hair, and save it quickly, too! So make up your mind this very minute that if your hair ever comes out you will use Ayer's Hair Vigor. It makes the scalp healthy. The hair stays in. It cannot do anything else. It's nature's way.

The best kind of a testimonial—"Sold for over sixty years"

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of

Ayer's SARSAPARILLA. PILLS. CHERRY PECTORAL.

RAINFALL.

The Processes of Nature by Which It Is Produced.

Rain is, as we all know, the moisture of the atmosphere condensed into drops large enough to fall with perceptible velocity to the earth. The variation in the sizes of the drops is dependent upon the difference in the height from which they have fallen and to the amount of atmospheric disturbance present at the time. If they fall from great heights the drops suffer gradual division into smaller and smaller parts until they are at last converted into mists. In calm weather, with the clouds near the earth's surface, the drops are apt to be large and heavy. The formation of rain is in general a continuation or an enlargement of the processes by which clouds and fogs are formed. The deposition of moisture depends upon the cooling of the atmosphere, but concerning the precise process by which the cooling is effected various opinions are entertained even among those who have made meteorology a life study. In considering the matter we have deduced our reckonings from what is considered the best authority on the subject. From this it appears that the temperature of a given mass of warm air is lowered in the ordinary course of atmospheric phenomena by one or the other of the processes mentioned in the following: By radiation to the cold sky, by radiation to the neighboring masses of clouds or the cold ground, by mixture with cool air or by the absorption of heat in the expansion of ascending columns of air. Whatever the process may be, one thing is sure—the cooling must take place before the moisture will collect into drops of sufficient size to cause them to fall from the mass of vapor in which the constituent parts have been floating

What is fanaticism today is the fashionable creed tomorrow, and trite as the multiplication table a week after. —Wendell Phillips.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take LAXATIVE BROMO Quinine Tablets. Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. GROVE'S signature is on each box. 25c.

It pays to try our want columns

APPLICATION FOR PARDON

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of Ohio State Board of Pardons an application will be made for the pardon of William Henderson, convicted at the January term, 1900, of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, of the crime of second degree murder and sentenced to imprisonment in the Ohio Penitentiary for the period of life.

(Signed) WILLIAM HENDERSON.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH PENNYROYAL PILLS

Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Always reliable. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH in RED and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist or send 4c stamps for Particulars, Testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Sold by all Druggists. Chichester Chemical Co. Mention this paper. Madison Sq. Phila., Pa.

"Dont's" For Your Glasses.

DO NOT wear cheap or improperly fitted glasses

DO NOT wear your glasses when they are bent We are always glad to straighten them for you.

DO NOT buy glasses from peddlers who stop at hotels for a few days—they have no business at home.

DO NOT forget that we are established in business in Massillon and with 16 years of experience are qualified to fit your eyes scientifically.

HAWVER, Jeweler and Optician.

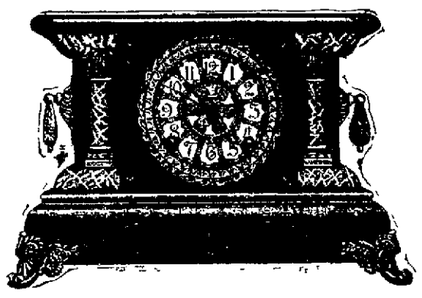
17 S. Erie St., Massillon.

FAN TAN A CHOICE PERFUME.

For the next five days we will sell one ounce of this choice Perfume for 25 cents.

Telephone your wants—We deliver.

Rider & Snyder, DRUGGISTS, 12 E. Main St.



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C. C. MILLER, Jeweler and Optician

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The Store where Quality and Price is Always Right

THE BEE HIVE | THE BEE HIVE | THE BEE HIVE

August "Clean-up" of Linens, Etc.

Turkish Towels. Extra large size at . . . . . 10c each

Turkish Wash Rags. For this Clean-Up Sale, only . 2c each

Huck Towels. Extra large size, with red border and full selvidge, at . . 5c each, or 50c doz.

Sideboard Scarf. Regular size with open work, at Clean-up price, (Linen Counter) 39c

Fancy Doylies. The "Clean-up" of our season's selling of Doylies at . . Closing Out Prices

One bale of Unbleached Muslin, 40 inches wide, the heavy round thread—special for sheets, at 6¼c

One table of Dark and Light Outing Flannels, soft and fleecy as eiderdown, the 6¼c kind, in the "Clean-up" at . 5c

Short Lengths of Table Linens and Linens Slightly Mussed from Handling must all be closed out regardless of cost. Ask for them at the Linen Counter.

Bed Spreads. Crochet Bed Spreads, regular 75c kind—the "Clean-up" of our Clearance Sale at 59c

Extra Values in Muslin Underwear.

Petticoats with deep embroidery flounce, others with laces and insertion—values up to $1 50, at $2 50

One table of White Petticoats, tucked and lace embroidery trimmed—very special at 98c

One table of Gowns, Skirts, Drawers and Corset Covers, that sold up to 98c, special at 50c

One table of Corset Covers and Drawers, garments sold regularly at 50c and 69c, at 39c

LARGE LIVE STOCK EXHIBITION

The Cattle Show — The Horse Show

SHEEP, SWINE AND POULTRY

Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibits

All Kinds of Machinery in Operation

BOOTHS, BAZAARS, ETC.

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WEST VIRGINIA EXPOSITION AND STATE FAIR

Wheeling, September 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, 1906

Exhibits and Attractions Multiplying, Interest Expanding, Enthusiasm Growing as the Popular Exposition and Fair draws near. And the thousands and tens of thousands who will visit the Big Show will marvel at its breadth and scope, affording such a combination of amusing and instructive features and attractions, as seldom seen at any Fair EXCURSION RATES ON ALL RAILROADS. A. Reymann, President. Geo. Hook, Secretary.

The Knabenshue Air Ship AND HUNDREDS OF OTHER Free Attractions and Amusements

16-Trotting, Pacing, Running Races-16

2--BIG CONCERT BANDS--2

WRITE FOR PROGRAM AND INFORMATION

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BALLOTING FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Unit Rule is in Force at the Convention.

WILL RESULT IN A DEADLOCK.

Delegates From Columbiana and Stark Counties Claimed by Kennedy are Thrown Out —Little Hope of Nomination Before Thursday.

Youngstown, Aug. 22.—3:20 p. m.—(Special).—The thirtieth ballot has just been cast, resulting as follows: Speaker, 76; Kennedy, 68; Grant, 114. No variation in vote up to this time, and but little prospect of either of the three announced candidates being nominated.

Youngstown, O, Aug. 22.—Midst the cries of "Rotten!" "Give us the square deal!" and a thousand other epithets of like character, the delegations from Stark and Columbiana counties were forced to abide by the decision of the chairman, and leave the convention hall Tuesday afternoon at the close of the first day's session without accomplishing a single thing. It was evident that Kennedy's candidacy was weakening when temporary Chairman Jackson averted the inevitable, temporarily, by adjourning the meeting.

After the speech of welcome, the appointment of the temporary chairman and the various committees, Tuesday afternoon, an adjournment of half an hour was taken for the committees to arrange their work At 3:07 the meeting was called to order again and the report of the credentials committee asked for. Chairman Louis P. Metzgar, of Salem, reported for the majority that they had decided upon the unit rule and moved the adoption of the report. Immediately after J. B. Kennedy, a cousin of Congressman Kennedy, rose and reported for the minority, suggesting that the precinct rule be adopted, and moved its adoption at once. This was the signal for the battle to begin, which lasted all afternoon and resulted finally in the rejection of the minority report.

Such bursts of eloquence as were heard here Tuesday, it is said by old men who have been attending similar meetings for years, were never before heard in a convention of the Eighteenth district. Judge Kennedy led off with a terrific tirade against the unit rule. During his speech he said: "If you nominate a candidate by the strength of stolen votes you put a burden on his back. If you want to put a yoke on his neck—" Here cries of "He'll carry it" interrupted the speaker and it was some time before he could go on. He finished with a brilliant appeal for the adoption of the precinct rule.

L. P. Metzgar, who presented the majority report, next took the floor in behalf of the unit rule. He was followed by J. P. Jones, of North Lawrence, who surprised most of the Stark county contingent by making a speech for the precinct plan. He charged that the adherents of the unit plan were introducing methods which were not in the spirit of Republicanism. During the course of his speech Jones said: "We cannot be awed by the indiscretions of indiscreet men. Let us stand up for the plan by which each man feels that he is represented by the man of his choice." He roundly scored the Stark county delegates' plan. Before the session was over Jones was clinging strongly to the Mahoning delegation, helping all measures which would assist Kennedy and trying to make all the Stark county delegates sit down when they opened their mouths for Grant.

The confusion among the Stark county delegates by this time became so great that T. F. Turner arose and said: "If there is anyone here who has the interest of J. J. Grant at heart, let him, for God's sake, pay attention and keep quiet." This had a quieting effect and after that there was not as much interruption during the speeches.

M. A. Norris, of Youngstown, then cited facts of history upon the unit rule question. He said that Garfield had rebuked it in Chicago in 1880 and said this was no time for the Eighteenth district to try to uphold methods which the great party leader had condemned.

Thomas F. Turner next took the floor. He stated that for twenty years the county committees had determined how their delegates should go to any convention. By this he hoped to refute the argument that the congressional committee had charge of the instruction of the delegates. A previous speaker, for the precinct rule, had stated that the Mahoning committee had placed their ears to the ground and heard the voice of the people crying for the adoption of this plan. In reply to this Turner said: "I suppose that instead of placing their ears to the ground they held them to the telephone receiver connected with Washington (meaning Kennedy.) Never before today has a congressional committee attempted to take from the county committee the jurisdiction of the rule as to how they should vote. This matter has always been in the hands of the county committee. Isn't this home rule?" Here a burst of derisive laughter from the Kennedy men. Mr. Turner continued: "You greet this question with a smile. I want to tell you that your own county committee, before it established connection with Washington adopted the same thing. After the connection was established you held a meeting and decided to let the congressional committee make the rules."

No sooner had Turner stepped than Police Judge Calvin, of Youngstown, rose and said: "I want to make a correction in the statements of the last speaker. I was chairman of the county executive committee which adopted the rules, and it never made any such change, turning over to the congressional committee the making of the rules." Here tremendous applause came from the Mahoning delegates. Turner colored under the severe denial of his statement, for he had said, when Calvin asked for the correction, that he was glad to have any of his statements corrected.

"I saw that in the newspaper," said Turner.

"The newspapers stated falsehoods then," retorted Calvin.

Turner walked down from the platform and took his seat. H. C. Kohler next took the floor for the precinct plan and threatened to bolt the convention. S. S. Conroy, of the Mahoning crowd, followed. He claimed that Grant had recognized the autnority of the congressional committee by writing a letter to Berlin Center, Mahoning county, which he had carried and named delegates. This statement was received with tremendous enthusiasm by the Kennedy men. The yells of the delegates became so loud now, and taunting, that Conroy became white with anger, but was compelled to wait till things cooled down, and then took his seat.

Here the previous question was moved by Mr. Upham. Four men leaped to their feet at once. At last Mr. Upham gave up the floor to W. A. Wells, of East Liverpool, who proceeded to condemn the party which would adopt the unit rule. In the course of his speech he said: "At Washington McKinley is revered, Tayler is respected, but James B. Kennedy is loved." The roars of derisive laughter with which this was greeted shook the house, and Wells sat down.

Again Mr. Upham moved the previous question. He made the claim that the contested candidates whose seats depended upon the adoption of the unit or precinct rule could not vote. When Cushing's manual was produced the chair held that his contention was good and so ruled. Just as the convention was about to vote on the motion to substitute the minority for the majority report, making the precinct rule effective, J. B. Kennedy moved to adjourn. Shouts of "Question!" went up fast and thick from the Mahoning contingent. J. P. Jones flew to their side and, had there been a seat vacant, he would have undoubtedly taken it. The roar of the "Ayes" was about as loud as the roar of the "Nays" which came up from Stark and Columbiana county delegates. The roll was called and the vote stood 111-139. No sooner had the result been announced than S. S. Conroy moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. It would have been impossible to have told who carried the motion. The roll was again called and the result stood 111 for adjournment and 147 for remaining. The vote on the prevous question was then taken with the result that the minority report was defeated 152-68. Jewett McGowan, of Youngstown, moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. In response to Chairman Jackson's call for "Ayes" there came a roar but without asking for the negative vote he declared the meeting adjourned.

Immediately pandemonium reigned. Yells of "rotten!" "Give us a square deal!" and a thousand others went up. Stark county delegates rushed to the edge of the platform shaking their fists at Jackson, who disappeared through a back door. There never was a more angry set of men. It was five minutes before things quieted down and all the delgates left the hall. Indignation meetings immediately formed in every corner. Just outside the entrance of the house R. A. Pollock was addressing a crowd of Stark county men, denouncing Jackson.

The fact of the matter is there could not have been anything more unfair. Chairman Jackson, who gave his word to be fair, violated all rules of parliamentary law. The feeling runs high here and the lobby of the Tod House, the official headquarters, is thronged with excited men.

As it is, the Kennedy forces had a night in which to get together. Stark county men, as well as those from Columbiana, say that if the Kennedy party attempt any such tactics as they did yesterday they will move to adjourn to meet in Salem or some other town later. All are thoroughly disgusted with the action of Jackson and are ready to prevent anything like it today.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSIONS.

The morning session of the convention was called to order at 10 o'clock. The majority report of the committee on credentials was adopted, calling for the enforcement of the unit rule. Under this rule the delegates claimed by Kennedy from Columbiana and Stark, thirty-three in the former and ten in the latter, were thrown out.

The majority report of the committee on rules and order of business was adopted. The minority submitted a report, which was emphatically rejected.

The committee on permanent organization submitted a report, which was accepted. S. P. L. Jackson, of Youngstown, was chosen as permanent chairman; Harvey Ake, of Canton, secretary, John Ellis, of Massillon, was chosen as one of the assistant secretaries.

The report of the committee on resolutions, in which the administration of President Roosevelt was heartily endorsed, was adopted, and the convention then adjourned until 1 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 1.15 the convention was called to order. S. S. Conroy, of Youngstown, presented a resolution providing for the nomination of candidates for congress by popular vote, which was laid on the table after a lively discussion.

At 2 o'clock nominations were in order. Jason Brooks, of East Liverpool, nominated Speaker, of Columbiana county; the Hon. George Arrel, of Youngstown, nominated Kennedy, and Thomas Turner, of Canton, nominated Grant.

3 p. m.—It is impossible to predict what the outcome of the balloting will be. With each candidate's delegation voting solidly for him, a deadlock is bound to result, and no one can foretell when a break will be made.

TRI-COUNTY PICNIC.

Farmers of Stark, Summit and Tuscarawas at Meyer's Lake.

Farmers from all over Stark, Tuscarawas and Summit counties will hold their third annual outing, the biggest agriculture event of the year, on Thursday, Aug. 30, at Meyers' lake, near Canton. That it will be a big affair goes without saying, as it is backed by farmers from all over this section of the country. More than 9,000 tillers of the soil were in attendance at the picnic last year, which was also held at Meyers' lake park, now improved and beautified to the extent of $75,000. This year even a larger attendance is expected.

Committees are now hard at work arranging the details of the big affair. They promise to have a large number of speakers from this section. These will be men of ability and influence. Invitations to speak have been extended to Senator Chas. Dick, of Akron, Prosecutor C. C. Upham and others whose names will be announced later. A talk on farming by a representative of the agriculture station at Wooster, will be a big feature.

Farmers from all over the three counties are co operating to make the outing a big successs. They expect to bring out a record breaking crowd. A base ball game, special band concerts, athletic events and other features will be added to the day's programme.

The officers of the picnic association and the committees in charge of the outing follow: President, C. W. Faust, Canton; secretary, Ira Miller, Greentown; treasurer, Augustus Peaumier, Louisville; first vice president, J. W. Howenstein, Howenstein: second vice-president, Frank Young, New Berlin.

Entertainment—Smith Keith, Minerva; Frank Wilson, Canton; William Shoe, Howenstein.

Music—Thomas Crowl, Canton; Adam Moakley, North Industry; Ham Graham, New Berlin; Morris Duprez, Harrisburg.

Reading—W. A. Snyder, Navarre; Levi Stoner, New Berlin.

Advertising—Adam Schafert, New Berlin; Peter Frederick, Edgefield; G. Harper, Canton; J. M. Berge, Maximo; Louis Cern, Middlebranch.

Transportation—Charles Labbe, Canal Fulton; Peter Berger, Edgefield; G. Harper, Canton; William Shoner, Uniontown; Peter Schutz Canton; Jacob Lutz, McDonaldsville.

Dates for County Fairs.

The secretary of the state board of agriculture has announced the following dates for holding county fairs: Tuscarawas, at Canal Dover, October 18, 19, 20 and 21; Carroll, at Carrollton, October 9, 10, 11 and 12; Coshocton, October 9, 10, 11 and 12; Guernsey, at Washington, September 25, 26, 27 and 28; Harrison, at Cadiz, October 2, 3 and 4; Jefferson, at Smithfield, September 26, 27 and 28; Licking, at Newark, October 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6; Stark, at Canton, September 5, 6, 7 and 8; Muskingum, at Zanesville, September 18, 19, 20 and 21; Noble, at Sarahsville, September 12, 13 and 14. The state fair will be held September 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

THE TEACHERS AT CANTON.

Interesting Addresses at the Second Day's Sessions.

PROF. JONES IN ATTENDANCE.

List of Teachers Present from Massillon and Western End of County—An Amendment to the Constitution Proposed.

Canton, Aug. 22.—Tuesday's programme at the Stark County Teachers' Institute was as follows:

Devotional exercises by the Rev. Mr. Reager, of the Simpson M. E. church, at 9 a. m.; music, directed by Mr. Focht; lecture by Prof. Lee on "The Cell as a Basis of Physiological Study;" lecture by Prof. Sparks on "The Training of American Pupils in Regard to Obedience and Respect for Law."

The programme for the afternoon, beginning at 1 o'clock, was opened by devotional exercises, followed by music, conducted by Mr. Focht; lecture by Prof. Lee, who continued his subject of the morning; lecture by Prof. Sparks on "An Unknown Patriot, Robert Morris." "Horace Greeley" was the subject of the lecture given at the First Christian church at 8 p. m. by Prof. Sparks, of the University of Chicago.

President Wingate called on State School Commissioner Jones, who spoke at length on the laws concerning the teacher. In prefacing his remarks Mr. Jones said: "This is the seventeenth institute I have attended this summer and nowhere have I found a better institute. I note with satisfaction the increasing interest being taken in the summer schools and institutes. It shows that the teachers are on the proper road, that of self betterment."

The remainder of his speech was given to the discussion of the state laws governing schools, the means used to contravene the purpose of the law and the penalties.

The following teachers from Massillon and the western end of the county are registered: C. L. Cronebaugh, L. B. Harris, L. S. Hopkins, A. B. Oberlin, A. M. Hoch, G. H. Walter, T. J. Teeple, D. W. Walter, Per Lee Shilling, Nellie Smith, R. D. 1, C. M. Smith, R. D. 1, Lela McAllister, Edith Greybill, J. R. Snavely, R. D. 2, Alice Stockdale, Jane Ellis, Charlotte Smith, Mary M. Friedrich, May Bowman, Jennie Kitt, Christia Erwin, DeForrest Shilling, Clara Stover, M. Estella McMillan, Martha B. Mong, Luella Sibila, Mary E. Nill, Elizabeth D. Graves, Mary Crone, Nellie Evans, Emily A. Wheeler, Mary C. Davis, Clara A. Ralston, Dessie A. Graybill, Helen E. Smith, Maude Farrell, Lavina Marr, Lula Simpson, Emma Kratsch, Viola Pepper, Alice Young, Alma Seufts, Mae Schmerle, Ella Buch, Mrs. Iva F. Sprankle, Edward G. Bowers, R. D. 2, Clara A. Morris, Sadie J. Sibson, Etta M. Reeves, Mary Boe, Alice Hoch, Ira L. Smith, A. Yost, Ida Stahl, Hazel K. Robinson, C. E. Friend, Estella Digel, Lucile Shoemaker, Grace G. Graybill, Elizabeth Uhlendorf, Florence M. Crone, Gwennie Packer, Laura Kessler, Gertrude Sprague, Julia May Doxsee.

Canal Fulton—J. H. Focht, A. J. Mayer, Tallolah Porter, Katherine Sorn, Elizabeth Sorn, Rose A. Leaver, Aimee Hoover.

Navarre—Lelia P. Ricksecker, John Derfer, Oella Corl, Joseph Markley, Cullen W. Meyer, R. F. Klar.

Justus—Ruth M. Grant, Edwin Roush, Lester Lash, Arthur Wilhelm, Blanche Trubey, Raymond Stuck.

Beach City—A. B. Wingate, C. B. McClintock, Jessie Buxer, Arie Muskopf, Vesta Muskopf, Kathryn Muskopf, Lucetta Weimer, Lily R. Kyle, J. H. Himes, Nellie F. Camp.

An amendment to the constitution was presented to the president for consideration by the institute, before the business session Thursday, when such matters will be acted upon It sought to have the date of the institute fixed in the constitution, the week beginning with the last Monday of August. There has been dissatisfaction because of the early date of this year's session. Many were on vacations and were compelled to return home in order to attend. The cause of the early meeting was the inability of the instructors to attend at any other time. The amendment was withdrawn at the noon adjournment, and the claim was made that it had been presented through a misunderstanding. It is likely that the selection of the date will remain in the hands of the executive committee.

Get your surplus hay and grain insured for one, two, three or four months in the Ohio Farmers' Insurance Co. C. V. Hammersmith, Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

NEW PLANT CREATIONS.

Luther Burbank Produces Four Wonderful Flowers and Sweet Squash.

Five new creations in plant life, the work of Luther Burbank, have been prepared for the market and will be commonly grown within a year, says a San Francisco dispatch. The new plants are listed in a catalogue recently issued by Burbank. The first and most wonderful is the improved Australian star flower. The variety just perfected by Burbank is of unusual beauty and color and is of the nature of old fashioned everlasting flowers.

The Shirley poppy, a new variety of which has been called the Santa Rosa strain by Burbank, is an enlargement of the regular cultivated poppy which is commonly grown in California gardens. It is larger and more beautiful than anything that has ever been offered, and the colors particularly are blended in a new manner. The California wind poppy is another variety of the common cultivated poppy, differing slightly from the Shirley poppy.

The Heuchera christata is a new foliage plant, which is considered by Burbank one of the most wonderful of his creations. It has large leaves of peculiar shape and brilliancy and is one or the most striking foliage plants known.

The Patagonia vegetable squash is a variety of garden vegetable which has been imported from Chile by Burbank and greatly improved. It is an apple shaped squash, very sweet to the taste and is expected to be a favorite garden squash.

"VARIABLE" HAIR CUT.

A Barber Tells of Newest Thing Taught In "Tonsorial College."

One barber was "on watch" at the Hotel Baltimore shop early the other night in Kansas City. George, the negro porter, was mopping the hotel floor. A man went in and removed his coat and then his hat, displaying some wavy black hair, says the Kansas City Times.

"Give me a 'variable'—don't make it too short," he said.

The barber nodded. When the man had left the shop George was curious.

"Boss, what's a 'varyble'?" he blurted out.

"A 'variable'?" The barber repeated the inquiry. "Well, George, I'll tell you. Webster—you know Webster, don't you, George? He's the dictionary man. He says 'variable' means changeable. I cut that man's hair, George, so he can part it anywhere he wants to. He won't have to stand in front of a glass and fuss around with a comb before he can find the right place for the part. He can part it over his left ear or his right ear or in the middle. The hair will always fall evenly.

"You see, George," continued the barber, "most barbers ain't wise to the variable. They comb a man's hair first, then cut it. That won't do. Always ruffle the hair first, then cut it evenly all around and you've got the variable."

A CAUSE OF DIVORCE.

Cleveland Man Blames Quick Lunch For Unhappy Homes.

Death to the "ham and" order! It causes most of the domestic infelicity. No girl should marry a man who has the quick lunch habit, for her life is certain to be unhappy. So says Frank Coombs, head of the Cleveland health department, according to a special dispatch from Cleveland, O., to the New York World. Coombs has made a study of the subject, and his conclusions are based upon exact information. Here is what he says:

"The barbarism of a south sea islander cannot be compared with the hurry up ideas some people have in restaurants—a sinker and a drink of coffee swallowed at a gulp. It ruins digestion and makes a man irritable.

"The quick lunch habit causes indigestion; indigestion engenders irritability and ill nature; this makes a man miserable, and then woe unto the person who has to be associated with him!

"More divorces, wrecked homes and domestic trouble can be traced back to the door of the quick lunch restaurant than to any other single source. The health authorities and all physicians advocate thorough mastication of food and good, wholesome foods. The dope that a man gets at quick lunches is directly responsible for a vast number of family rows."

"SWEET SIXTEEN" BANQUET

Guests at Wedding Anniversary Ate Nothing but Onions.

An onion reception and banquet in honor of the sixteenth wedding anniversary of Professor and Mrs. Frank Gilman of Newark, N. J., was the entertainment offered a large number of guests at the summer home of Mrs. Cornelius Mercereau in Union, N. Y., the other evening, says a Binghamton (N. Y.) dispatch to the New York Tribune.

The house was decorated with onion blossoms. There were onion blossoms as the centerpiece on the dining table, and a course dinner was served of onions in every conceivable shape, and nothing but onions. There were top onions, sliced onions, onion salad and fried onions. The affair was pronounced a decided success.

No Hose at All, Latest Seaside Fad.

Another startling departure has been taken by the Long Branch "summer girls"—that is, those of them who are proud of their limbs. The new wrinkle is to go in the surf not with half hose or socks, but with no covering from the knee down, says the New York American. Of course, sandals are worn, because the sand and shells don't respect even the daintiest of feet or the pinkest of toes.

SELECTIONS.

WORK OF THE WINDS.

Moving Sand Dunes That Bury Villages and Shoal Sounds.

The prevailing winds from a little west of south have rippled the heterogeneous sands on Hatteras just south of the cape, on Shackelford at its southwest extremity and on the southwest side of Smith's island. These wind ripples, started in sands exposed by the removal of a strip of forest near the shore, have grown in size to great sand waves, which are advancing on forests, fields and homes. As the sand wave has advanced it has taken up several feet of the loose soil over which it has passed, undermining houses, laying bare the roots of trees and exposing the bones of the dead in the cemeteries.

Diurnal winds from the sea have piled the sands into small wandering dunes and hillocks and even sometimes into sand waves, which are marching steadily inward and shoaling the waters of the sounds. At Nag's Head a large hotel, constituting a solid obstruction, soon had a sand wave built up a short distance in its rear until the level of its roof was reached, when the wave moved forward and engulfed the hotel. In the immediate neighborhood two cottages suffered a similar fate. Here the land gained on the sound 350 feet in ten years.

On the northern end of Hatteras island a fishing village had been similarly buried, while the sand had entirely crossed the island at several places north of the cape. This movement of the sand was started just after the civil war by the cutting of trees next the shore for ship timbers, and the section is still known as the Great woods, though not a stick of timber stands upon it today. Pamlico sound for two miles from the Hatteras shore is growing steadily shallower from the deposit of blown sand.

On Smith's island a pilots' village has been buried beneath the sand wave for a number of years, but this has been quite recently resurrected, and its houses are again occupied. On Currituck, below Caffey's inlet life saving station, the sand has advanced entirely across the land, and one man, moving before the advancing sand, has at last built his house on piles in the sound.—National Geographic Magazine.

Steamboat Men's Salaries.

The pay of captains of five of the principal transportation lines in New York harbor is, by the month:

Sandy Hook line (N. J. Central), average	$168
Long Island sound boats	190
Municipal ferry to Staten Island	160
New Jersey Central ferry	135
Pennsylvania ferry	135

The captains on the Sandy Hook and sound lines receive in addition their meals. The rates per annum paid to engineers of various ferry lines are as follows:

Thirty-ninth street ferry, Brooklyn	$1,440
Williamsburg ferry	1,325
Pennsylvania railroad	1,440
Union ferry	1,440
Central Railroad of New Jersey	1,440
Municipal ferry	$1,800 and 1,650

On the municipal ferry eight hours is the schedule. On the other lines eight to twelve hours are required.—Nautical Gazette.

Unsinkable Steamers.

Five steamboats are being built for a Kiel shipping company which are said to be wholly unsinkable. A recent trial of one of the boats was carried out in the presence of representatives of the imperial navy and many shipping firms. The vessel was fully laden to represent 200 passengers and it was assumed that in consequence of a leak caused by a collision the entire engine room division in which water was pumped had filled, while a hole was made in the exterior to admit water freely. The ship accordingly sank, but when it was full of water it had still about a foot of freeboard above the surface, thus satisfying the conditions imposed.

A Ten Mile Fog Horn.

A new fog horn signal has been installed in the lighthouse at the Needles, Isle of Wight. It consists of reed trumpets blown by compressed air. It can be heard ten miles. This is a distinct advance on the existing fog bell, the warning note from which does not penetrate more than three miles. When a fog descends the new apparatus can be started instantaneously from air vessels held in readiness and charged at 100 pounds pressure. The duration of the blast is five seconds in every fifteen.

Cheap Dressing.

The contract system of supply, the London Mail remarks, is being extended to every branch of the public's necessities. A London firm for $100 a year, received in installments, if desired, will supply one dress suit, one lounge suit one morning suit, one flannel suit, one frock coat suit, two overcoats, one winter, one summer. A Manchester firm supplies other clothing, hosiery, shirts, gloves, etc., for a fixed quarterly sum.

Safe and Warm.

Antiseptic methods are becoming popular with the country barbers in England. A man dropped into a village shop the other day and was shaved. Then came a wash by a sponge whose odor suggested the morgue. The victim's face was burned like fire. "What on earth have you got on that sponge?" he demanded. "Ah," answered the villager proudly, waving the sponge in the air. "That's carbolic acid. It's so safe!"

BUILDING A CHINA CLOSET.

How to Make One That Saves 50 Per Cent of Breakage.

An ideal china closet is built between the dining room and kitchen, so that it can be entered unobserved when guests are at the table, says the Boston Traveler. The shelves are not more than fourteen inches wide and about nineteen inches apart. If wider than this the tendency is to pile too many dishes upon them, and they are apt to give way.

Corrugated rubber, such as is used beside kitchen sinks, is an excellent covering for the shelves and decreases the breakage of china by 50 per cent. A serviceable device for use when plates are stood on ends is to use a rope instead of a cleat to hold them and to fasten it at the corners and in the center by double headed tacks driven down tightly into the shelves. This being slightly yielding the plates are less apt to fall over from a sudden jar or slight blow. Heavy pieces, such as platters and vegetable dishes, should be placed on the lowest of the broad shelves, the greatest weight being brought as far as possible over the cleats.

Hooks on which cups are hung should not be screwed on the edge of the second shelf, but well underneath it. They should be tested from time to time, lest by the settling of the house and of the shelves they become loose.

The second shelf should be about three inches narrower than the one beneath it to admit of large dishes being lifted out safely. The upper shelves, unless used for large dishes, may be flush with the second. The top shelf should have a broad cleat across and around it. This is for the purpose of keeping the various odds and ends, such as are usually stored thereon, from falling over upon the dishes.

How to Apply Fomentations.

Fomentations should always be as hot as can comfortably be borne, and to insure effect should be repeated every half hour, says the Pittsburg Press. They are of various kinds, but the most simple and often the most useful that can be employed is warm water. For a hot water fomentation a great deal of the trouble of wringing out the flannel can be saved if there happens to be a steamer in the house, into which it should be put over boiling water after being folded to the required size. Another plan is to damp the flannel with hot water and sprinkle a little turpentine on the side of the poultice to be applied. Cover the flannel used to foment, which should be folded four times thick with wool and oil silk. Another kind of fomentation is composed of dried poppy heads, say four ounces. Break them in pieces, empty out the seeds, put them into four pints of water, boil for fifteen minutes, then strain, and keep the water for use.

How to Make Currant Punch.

Among the delicious summer drinks there is none more refreshing than currant punch.

Three pints of ripe currants and one pint of red raspberries will make a large punch bowl full. Crush the fruit and add the juice of two lemons and two oranges and three quarts of water. Sweeten to the taste with sugar sirup. Let stand for about an hour, then filter through a jelly bag. Chill on ice before serving. Put a small quantity of shaved ice into each glass and fill the glasses with the punch. It is better to add the cold sugar sirup after straining.

Sugar sirup is made by boiling granulated sugar with half the quantity—measured by cupfuls—of cold water for ten minutes, cooling before it is used.

How to Take Care of Finger Nails.

In caring for discolored or stained finger nails a teaspoonful of lemon juice in a cup of warm water is invaluable. This is one of the very best manicure acids. It will loosen the cuticle from the finger nails as well as remove discolorations. Brittle nails may be cured by soaking them daily for a few minutes in blood warm sweet oil. Polish the nails daily with the chamois skin polisher to improve the circulation of the parts and make them clear and pink. No paste is needed. After washing the hands press back with the towel the flesh about the nails. This will prevent hangnails.

How Gloves May Be Cleaned.

To clean gloves rub with very slightly damp breadcrumbs. If not effectual, scrape upon them dry French chalk when on the hands and rub them quickly together in all directions. Do this several times. Or put gloves of a light color on the hands and wash the hands in a basin of spirits of hartshorn. Some gloves may be washed in a strong lather made of soft soap and warm water or milk, or wash with rice pulp, or sponge them well with turpentine and hang them in a warm place or where there is a current of air, and all smell of turpentine will be removed.

How to Make Raspberry Punch.

To one quart of ice cold water add five teaspoonfuls of raspberry vinegar or raspberry royal. Turn it into a large pitcher or a punch bowl and stir well. Put into each glass a generous supply of ice and fill from the bowl. If raspberries are in season a cupful of them may be added, or, if not, use in their place a cup of shredded pineapple or a banana sliced.

How to Clean Burned Dishes.

Baking dishes that become burned in the oven and plates and platters that become blackened with food scorched upon them should not go through the tedious process of scraping. Simply put a little water and ashes in the dish and let it become warm, and the burned and discolored portions may be easily cleaned without injuring the dish.

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MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23 1906

We read the esteemed Canal Fulton Signal with gladness every week, and rejoice with a Signal correspondent over the "fine christian spirit" which prevails in its columns. Mr. Hoover assures us that:

"A local newspaper, especially in the smaller towns, is a peculiar piece of property. There are a few things a newspaper is not, strange as it may appear. It is not a personal organ. It is not the road to great riches. It is not a public laundry where all the soiled garments of the community are to undergo a scrubbing process and then to be hung out on the canal bridge for inspection and drying. Neither is it a sewer where the filth of the streets and the 'tenderloin' district is to be dumped."

These are commendable journalistic sentiments and the Signal lives up to them. Long life to such a newspaper, and it its road leads not to great riches, may its path be one of peace and pleasantness.

MR. DUNN'S DISCOVERY.

The Mexican government may well inquire whether it is doing its whole duty by a friendly people like our own in permitting such things to happen as are described below:

Washington, Aug. 18.—The discovery has been made by James R. Dunn, an immigration inspector at St. Louis, of a wholesale smuggling from Mexico into the United States of immigrants who had been barred from entering the United States because of trachoma, a contagious disease of the eyes. Officials of the immigration service are now engaged in locating the immigrants who were smuggled into the country, and propose to deport them. A party of fifty Syrians, afflicted with the disease, applied for passage to the United States at Naples, Italy, and the steamship company refused to accept them. They were sent to Mexico and scattered over the country, but eventually reached the border of the United States, near Laredo, Tex., where they were smuggled across the Rio Grande river, the smugglers receiving twelve dollars a head.

Mr. Dunn can be counted upon to do what may be necessary within the limits of his powers, but the real remedy would be the adoption by the Mexican government of the immigration rules which prevail on this side of the Rio Grande.

ADVANTAGES OF UNRESTRICTED IMMIGRATION.

The New York Times prints this but does not, apparently, regard the remedy as worth dwelling upon, as it says nothing in regard thereto:

So desperate have the members of the Black Hand become in robbing, assaulting and even killing foreigners who refuse to contribute to their treasury that Sheriff Merritt, of Westchester county, has decided to send two posses of deputies throughout the northern part of the county in search of them, and also to protect the hundreds of Italians employed on the New York city watershed, the state roads and other improvements. The police have been informed that the blackmailers have been sending letters from Brooklyn. Secret service men are working on the case.

The latest crime committed by the society's agents occurred at Mount Kisco, where Pasquale Serpa was murdered in an Italian boarding house All of the boarders had retired, and Serpa was about to go to bed when there was a rap at the front door. A. Serpa opened the door a shot was fired at him. The bullet entered his abdomen, and he died almost instantly. The murderer fled, and his identity has not been discovered.

It is believed that the man mistook Serpa for another Italian, who had threatened to reveal the secrets of the Black Hand society. A contractor living in Valhalla called on Sheriff Merritt yesterday and asked him to send deputies to protect his workmen. He is building new state roads, and recently nearly every laborer in his employ has received letters from the Black Hand informing them that unless money is given to the agents of the society something will happen Many of the laborers have quit work on this account.

B. & O., Washington and east, Chicago and west. Excellent service Lowest rates. Consult agent.

EXPORTS FROM U. S. IN 1906.

Domestic Merchandise Doubled in Ten Years.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The fact that the exports of domestic merchandise from the United States have doubled in the last ten years, coupled with the constant demand for information as to the articles in which that growth occurred, has led the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce and labor to prepare a special table showing, in the order of magnitude, the principal factors in the export trade of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1906, to which is added, for comparative purposes, a column showing the exportations of the same articles in 1896.

The analysis just completed by the bureau of statistics shows that three classes, raw cotton, provisions, and iron and steel manufactures, had in 1906 attained each a total exportation of more than 100 million dollars while in 1896 but two classes, cotton and provisions, were entitled to that distinction. In 1906 the articles which showed each an exportation of between 50 and 100 million dollars were five in number—copper manufactures, refined mineral oil, corn, flour and manufactures of cotton. A decade earlier, in 1896, but two items fell into this group—refined mineral oil and flour. In the fiscal year just ended seventeen articles or classes of articles showed each an export value of from 10 millions to 42 millions of dollars—cattle, leather and products thereof, boards, unmanufactured tobacco, wheat, agricultural implements, oil cake, bituminous coal, chemicals, oats, vegetable oils, timber, fruits and nuts, wood manufactures, carriages, scientific instruments, and spirits of turpentine; while in 1896 there were but nine articles entitled to a place in this class—iron and steel, corn, wheat, tobacco, leather, cotton manufactures, copper manufactures and boards.

A more detailed analysis of the table in question discloses some marked changes in the relative standing of the thirty-seven classes of articles having each an exportation of upward of 5 million dollars dollars in the year just ended. Raw cotton still occupies first rank and provisions second. Iron and steel manufactures have taken third place, and refined mineral oil has dropped from third place in 1896 to fifth place in 1906. Copper manufactures also show a notable growth, having advanced from eleventh place in 1896 to fourth place in 1906. While flour shows an increase of 7 million dollars in the decade, its relative position among the leading articles of exportation has changed from fourth in 1896 to seventh in 1906; and wheat, whose exportation of 40 millions gave it sixth place in 1896, has receded to thirteenth place, with a total exportation of 28¾ million dollars in the year just ended.

Agricultural implements exported are five times as great in value as in 1896, and this large increase has advanced the position of that class from twenty-third in 1896 to fourteenth in 1906. Exports of oats, which occupied thirty-first rank in 1896, quadrupled during the decade, and advanced to eighteenth place last year. Cotton manufactures, while still small in comparison with those of Great Britain, Germany and France, especially in view of our great supply of raw cotton, have shown some improvement since 1906, their position among our exportations having advanced from twelfth in 1896 to eighth in 1906, and the value of their exports from 16¾ million dollars a decade ago to nearly 53 millions in the year just ended.

AIR SHIP AT WEST VIRGINIA STATE FAIR—WHEELING.

At the State Fair in Wheeling, Sept. 10th to 14th, in addition to the large exposition of live stock, horticultural, agricultural, machinery, fine racing, etc., there has been provided a programme of free special features, fairly overflowing with novelties and sensational attractions, including the great Knabenshue Air Ship, which with the famous inventor himself at the helm of his big ship will demonstrate the acme of skill and daring in aerial navigation by eagle like flights over the Exposition grounds and the city. This will be the banner year of the Wheeling Fair, and every one shou'd attend.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, August 20, 1906:

LADIES.

Foge, Mrs. Anna.	Gane, Miss Mary.
Garigues, Miss N.	Hall, Miss Effie B.
Hardy, Mrs. Smalley.	Keefer, Mrs. Clara.
Miers, Mrs. Nannie.	Rice Miss Dals.

MEN.

Alberti, Salvatore	Bester, Fred L.
Dawson, Chas. T.	Garton, Ben.
Kramer, Chas.	Smith, Harvey.
Tarrell, D.	Tylbord, Harry.
Weinholt, Wm. G.	White, John.

FOREIGN.

Lojosnak, Toss,	Romano Del fu Antonio.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised. LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

A GUARANTEED CURE for PILES Itching, Blind, Bleeding, Protruding Piles. Druggists are authorized to refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure in 6 to 14 days. 50c.

New York City and Return, B. & O Tickets on sale Aug. 28 and 29, good to return to Sept. 4, 1906. Rate from Massillon, $14 65. Good to stop over at Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia Shenandoah Junction, Harper's Ferry. Consult agents as to train schedules.

IT WAS NOT THUS IN OLDEN TIMES

Warfare Today Compared With That of 1861-65.

THE OPINION OF A VETERAN.

Peter Scharles Saw the Sham Battle at Strasburg, Saturday, and Says it was Different from a Real Fight.

Of all persons who witnessed the mimic warfare and maneuvers of the Ohio national guard at Strasburg and Bolivar last Saturday, probably the most interested and most appreciative were the veterans of the war of the rebellion. A large number of them from all over the state watched the battle, with visions of the days when every crack of the musket meant that a minie ball was starting upon its destructive path and the roar of the cannon portended the projection of a death dealing shell. Warfare has changed since those days. Smokeless powder prevents the speedy location of a battery, while the rapid firing gun makes a small army of the present day equal to one of many times the size of the days of '61-65.

A number of G. A. R. men of this city went to Strasburg Saturday to watch the mimic fray. Among them was Peter Scharles, a man well known in Grand Army circles and who will be the presiding officer at the reunion of the One Hundred and Fourth O. V. I. in this city Wednesday.

"I went down there," said Mr. Scharles, in speaking of the affair, "to see how much things had changed since we were mustered out. I'll tell you those young fellows did well. They worked hard and it was harder on them than a day's fighting was on us because they were not accustomed to it. What made the work so difficult were the hills and the seeming ignorance of infantry tactics both upon the part of the officers and men. Just to show you: I saw one officer giving a command; instead of saying 'left oblique!' he said, with a sweep of his arm: 'Get over there to the left. What did I tell you?' Now those kind of commands are hard to obey. If those fellows had had drilling, it would not have been so hard for them.

"Much of the land on which the battle was fought was covered with grass, and this made foothold difficult. We walked over the ground and it was hard enough to get along without a gun. Then another thing. The officers made their men double quick too much. Now, when we were in the service, the officers would order us to crawl along the ground until we were very close to the enemy and then charge them on the double quick. You see, when making a charge, soldiers need all their strength for the last effort. The men at Strasburg were all out of breath before they came within charging distance of the enemy.

"There was one bad move that I saw made. A captain of the blues held a hill on the top of which was a line of woods. The browns made an attack upon this, and instead of remaining at the edge of the woods, which would have given them command of the side of the hill, they retreated into the woods and were captured by the opposing forces.

"The infantry firing was very heavy at times. There is a great difference in the amount of noise a small force can make nowadays from what an equal force could make with the single shot Springfields. Those repeating guns make a small force sound like a big army. But what was just like it was in our day was the artillery firing. It did sound natural to hear those cannon booming out just as they did when we were in the service. Many things have changed, but the roar of a cannon is the roar of a cannon still and I suppose it always will be.

"Whether it is in the code or not, I don't know, but the officers in command of those troops down there did most of their ordering by motion of the arms. I never saw that done before. Very few verbal orders were given. Whether the officers did not know what to say, I don't know, but they would signal. Now in the civil war about all the ordering was done by bugle. Each officer, in turn, hearing the command of his superior, would transmit it by means of a bugler, who was always at his side. Even the bugle calls were changed, I noticed, and there were few that I recognized. Eli Smith, of Akron, and I saw the battle and we were much pleased with it One thing we saw that was different from what it would have been in '61, we saw the blues capture a brown colonel near a barn, but they released him when he treated all to a drink out of his flask."

"Want" column ads pay Try it.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS.

Work Will be Done in Many Ohio Counties.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Charles D. Walcott director of the United States geological survey, says in the press bulletin:

"Several parties of the United States geological survey have taken the field in Ohio for the purpose of continuing the co-operative topographic survey of the state which has been in progress for a number of years. The legislature of Ohio appropriated $25,000 for making surveys under the direction of the governor during the season of 1906, and the director of the United States geological survey has allotted an equal amount toward this work. The technical part of the work is under the direction of the federal survey, while the interests of the state are looked after by Prof. C. E Sherman, of Columbus, who is state inspector and represents the governor. The surveys this season will be extended chiefly in Mahoning, Columbiana, Stark, Portage, Trumbull, Wayne, Ashland, Wyandot, Hancock, Hardin, Putnam, Henry, Defiance, Paulding, Allen, Mercer, Darke, Licking, Muskingum, Perry, Fairfield, Hocking, Pike, Ross, Vinton, Athens, Meige, Gallia and Lawrence counties; also in Jackson, Pickaway, Carroll, Coshocton, Holmes, Tuscarawas, Morgan, Perry and Washington counties.

COMMISSIONERS MEET.

Will Build a New Bridge Across Tuscarawas River.

Canton, Aug. 22.—At their meeting Monday afternoon the county commissioners voted in favor of rebuilding the bridge across the Tuscarawas river, on Tremont street, in Massillon. The bridge has been in bad condition for several years, the pier and abutments having been damaged by high waters, and the structure was recently condemned by the Massillon city council.

Contracts were made for the repair of bridges and culverts. The Toledo-Massillon Bridge Company was awarded the contract for building a steel span and concrete floor on the Sibila bridge in Lawrence township for $900. The bids follow: The Canton Bridge Company, steel span and wood floor, $675, steel span and concrete floor, $999; Toledo-Massillon company, steel span and wood floor, $625; steel span and concrete floor, $900.

The Toledo-Massillon Company was also the successful bidder for the erection of a steel span and concrete floor on the Bodine bridge in Lawrence township for $870. The bids follow: Canton Bridge Company, steel span and wood floor, $660; concrete floor, $942; Toledo-Massillon Company, steel span and wood floor, $619; concrete floor, $870.

The repair of the Blackstone bridge in Sugar Creek township was awarded to the Toledo Massillon Bridge Company for $575. The structure is to be readjusted, repainted, and some new work is necessary.

NO CAUSE FOR ALARM.

President Palma is Taking Matters Quietly.

Havana, Aug. 22.—(By Associated Press.)—President Palma, in an interview today, said: "Our situation at first was one of unpreparedness, as is usual in such cases. It is taking a little time to prepare to cope with it, but there is positively no cause for alarm. The movement in Santa Clara province is small, in Mantnzas it is trifling, and the bands in Pinar Del Rio are smaller than reported and are poorly led."

The passing of last night without an attack on the city of Pinar Del Rio has increased the feeling of confidence in government circles. They will be able to suppress the revolt in short order. The government is also encouraged by the evidence of loyalty in regard to the enlistments which are proceeding in Havana.

The insurgents today captured the city of San Luis in the province of Pinar Del Rio. Several men were killed on both sides, and fifty rurals were captured.

B. & O cheap Sunday excursions to Bridgeport, (Wheeling), Ubrichsville, Massillon, Cleveland and Lorain. Take an outing and visit these cities.

1¢ A Plate

For the most delicious
ICE CREAM
is cheap enough, isn't it? That is all it costs when made with
Jell-O Ice Cream Powder
and it can be made and frozen in 10 minutes. Simply stir contents of one package into a quart of milk and freeze. No cooking, heating or fussing; no eggs, sugar or flavoring to add, as everything but the ice and milk is contained in the package, and approved by Pure Food Commissioners. Five kinds: Chocolate, Vanilla, Lemon, Strawberry and Unflavored.
If your grocer hasn't it, send his name and 25c. in all for two packages. Illustrated Recipe Book Mailed Free.
The Genesee Pure Food Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

REUNION OF THE BOYS IN BLUE.

One Hundred Survivors of the 104th O. V. I.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME

The Famous Old Regiment was Mustered Into Service in This City Forty-four Years Ago This Month — List of Those Present.

About one hundred of the survivors of the One Hundred and Fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry are holding their thirty-seventh annual reunion in this city today, and at the same time celebrating the forty-fourth anniversary of the organization of the regiment. In July, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued a call for additional troops, and in answer to this call the One Hundred and Fourth was mustered into service at Camp Massillon August 30, 1862. Four of the ten companies of the regiment were recruited in Columbiana county, three in Stark county, two in Portage county and one in Summit county. James W. Reilly, of Wellsville, was colonel, Asa S. Mariner, of Akron, lieutenant colonel, and Lauren D. Woodworth, of Ravenna, major.

Mustered in August 30, the regiment was at once ordered to leave Camp Massillon, and three days later went into its first engagement a short distance south of Covington, Ky., one member of Company A being killed and two wounded. From that time until the regiment was mustered out, a period of two years and ten months, the One Hundred and Fourth took part in scores of battles, and hundreds of skirmishes, formed a part of Sherman's grand army which marched from Atlanta to the sea, and at all times and all places rendered most valiant service for the Union.

The first session of today's reunion was called to order by President Peter Scharles, who made a few remarks, introducing Mayor Charles L. Frantz, who delivered the following address of welcome:

At no time in my life have I more keenly realized the fact that I am not a public speaker than on this eventful occasion, and that I have not the language to express the distinguished honor you have conferred upon our beautiful city, a city second to none other for its hospitality. Our gates have been thrown wide open to receive you, and our people are awaiting to greet you with open hands and warm hearts.

In my official capacity as executive of the city, and as a Son of Veteran, it affords me great pleasure to extend a welcome to you, the representatives of that large army of men who were devoted to the stars and stripes at the time when it required courageous patriotism for the preservation of a united country and a government that is today the envy of the world.

We are heartily pleased to welcome you into our homes. Your stay among us will be brief, but withal not so brief but that you will know that your welcome is genuine and not assumed for the occasion. To you the latch string is out. We know that our city has been highly honored by you when you chose it for this, your reunion.

It is an honor that comes but infrequently, and we feel that the honor and reputation of our city for hospitality is at stake, and it is my privilege to voice the purpose of our citizens generally to spare no effort to make it possible for you to enjoy every moment of your visit among us.

My attention has been called to a circular letter sent out to the members of this regiment, asking them to take up the question of the erection of a monument in memory of the work of this regiment in the suppression of the rebellion. I take the liberty to offer as a site for such monument the city of Massillon, and desire to pledge myself as well as the city in general to give hearty support, both financial and otherwise, and suggest that if Massillon is selected that this monument in honor of the One Hundred and Fourth regiment be erected in the city park.

I am glad of the opportunity which has come to me to officially welcome you within our city and into our homes I gladly surrender the keys into your hands, knowing that while you are here they are in safe hands. While you go and come among us the city is yours Everything we have is at your command.

I again take great pleasure in giving you a hearty welcome not only to our city, but to the hearts of our people.

Comrade Eli Smith responded to the address of welcome, after which the meeting adjourned until 2 o'clock. The following is the programme for the meeting this afternoon:

Reading of the minutes of the last reunion.
Reading of communications.
Report of the treasurer.
Appointing of committees.
Miscellaneous business.
Report of committees.
Unfinished business.

This evening the members of the regiment and their ladies will go to Meyer's lake on special cars, as the guests of Adjutant J. W. McClymonds.

Thursday morning a brief business session will be held, at which time the selection of the place for holding next year's reunion will be made.

The following comrades had registered up to 1:30 this afternoon:

Company A—Benjamin F. Sager, Welshfield; Eli Smith, Akron; John Hughes, Benton; H. W. Mandeback, Akron; L. B. Yant, Navarre; J. T. Yant, Fostoria; Charles Smith, Canton; F. Louis Becker, Clinton; J. Isaac, Beach City.

Company B—L. J. Barber, J. L. Spangler and John M. Barrett, Canton; William Walker, Bayard; G. W. Schroley, Alliance; B. W. Bixler, Akron; E. P. Pontius and J. S. Acker, Greentown; J. F. Heacock, Salem.

Company C—F. S. Albright, East Liverpool; W. S. Stookesberg, Carrollton.

Company D—S. M. Knapp, Massillon; I. B. Hinman, Mantua.

Company E—Adam Schick, New Berlin; J. B. Hershey, Canton; Eugene Davenport, William Kains and Peter Bantz, Massillon; R. Reynolds, Canal Fulton; Cyrus Rosenberger, Canton; Jacob Snyder, Peter Scharles and David Hemperly, Massillon; Nicholas Sweeter, West Brookfield; John Reel, Detroit, Kan.

Company F—Charles Leonard, Massillon.

Company G—Thomas E. McCann and John R. Stratton, Leetonia; John Grant and Frank Ingledue, Salem; A. Haifley, Canton; L. Barnaby, Alliance; H. J. Windle, Beloit.

Company H—J. F. Whittier, C. Rucklund G. H. Payn, Akron; John Winkelman, Talmage; J. J. Adams and G. W. Burns, Nimisila.

Company I—John L. Reinoehl, Massillon; J. R. Williston, N. H. Hal and Adam Weaver, Kent; Philip Ulsen, William Viers and J. H. Campbell, Akron; V. Merryman, Randolph; C. M. Whitney, Atwater.

Company K—Wilson Vogan and L. Scoville, Lisbon; M. Anderson, Alliance; Robert T. Pike, Beloit.

The reception committee was composed of the following local members of the regiment: David Hemperly, Peter Bantz, Eugene Davenport, Jacob Snyder, William Koontz, Nicholas Sweeter, John Boerngen, Marsh Walker, Charles Leonard, S. M. Knapp, A. J. Ricks, H. H. Everhard, Samuel Peters, Joseph Wetzel, J. W. McClymonds and T. C. Clapper.

K. OF C. PICNIC.

A Delightful Outing at Meyer's Lake Tuesday.

The Massillon Knights of Columbus and their families, to the number of several hundred, held their annual picnic at Meyer's lake Tuesday. A fine programme of sports had been arranged, but this was abandoned on account of the extreme heat. Dinner and supper were served in the grove, dancing was indulged in at the pavilion, and all had a good time. Formerly the Massillon and Canton councils held their outing jointly, but this year the local members decidrd to celebrate by themselves.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss
LUCAS COUNTY.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December, A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON,
(Seal) Notary Public.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation

Trains "De Luxe"
B. & O., C. L. & W. Div. Trains 16 and 17, C. L. & W., wide vestibuled high back seat ladies' coach and smoker. Porter in attendance. No extra charge.

Your Summer Vacation
can be pleasantly spent at Waukesha, Waupaca, Fifield, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Superior, Duluth, or at one of the other hundred resorts reached via Wisconsin Central Railway. Write for beautifully illustrated Summer Book, which tells you how, when and where to go, and how much it will cost. Free on application to Jas. C. Pond G P. A., Milwaukee Central R'y, Milwaukee, Wis. Yours truly, Jas. C. Pond, General Passenger Agent.

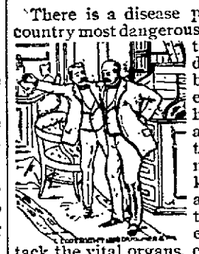
For Over Sixty Years
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Excursion Deer Park, Md., B. & O. A delightful mountain summer resort. Very low rates during August. Consult agents

At the Eclipse.
Mason Jars, pints 39c
Mason Jars, quarts 45c
Mason Jars, ½ gallons 60c
Our Mason Jars are the Famous Ball Jars and are "Union Made."

Would you like to trade your home for a better one? Try The Independent exchange column.

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.



There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, causing catarrh of the bladder, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles almost always result from a derangement of the kidneys, and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often through the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address, Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

MASSILLON MARKET

(This report is corrected daily.)

The following is the paying price in Massilion, Wednesday, August 22, '06.

Country butter, per lb	16-20
Eggs, per dozen	16
Old Chickens, dressed per lb	13
Spring Chickens, live, per lb	13
Potatoes, per bushel	40

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	68
Hay, loose, per ton	$9 to $10
Hay, baled, per ton	$9 to $10
Oats, per bushel	42
Corn, per bushel	60

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of County Commissioners of Stark county, Ohio, until 10 o'clock a. m., August 30, 1906 for performing the labor and furnishing the material necessary to the erection of the superstructure and substructure of a bridge located on Center street, Canton, Ohio The same to be done in accordance with plans and specifications on file in the County Auditor's office, Stark county, Ohio. All bids must be signed by bidder and be accompanied by a certified check for not less than 20 per cent of bid and be made payable to the County Commissioners conditional to the faithful and satisfactory execution of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids as seems best for the county.

By order of Commissioners of Stark County, Ohio

Canton, Ohio, July 28, 1906
M. W. OBERLIN,
County Auditor.

A CUT PRICE

On Dinner Buckets, 25c, now 15c
Roofing Paper, one and two-p'y, nails, Oils, Varnish, Paints, Stains, Jap a-lac, Lacqueret, White Lead, Turpentine, Hardware, Miners' Lamps and Supplies.
Mantles from 8c, 25c
Globes all different styles, Chandeliers and Brackets.
Plumbing and Gas Fitting, Pipe and Fittings for sale.
Repairing Bicyles, Guns, Locks.
Tires $2 to $4 each. Sundries, also buy and sell Second-Hand Wheels.

Mrs. J. R. Smith,
22½ W. Main St.

LOTS FOR SALE ! !

A few lots on George and Johnson streets off Richville avenue, your choice at $200.
A number of good lots on South Erie street at very reasonable prices.
One lot on Clay alley $300.
JAMES R. DUNN,
Opera Block over Hawvers.
Office hours from 7 to 8 a. m. and from 4 to 5:30 p. m.
THOMAS BURD, Agent.

A Special Sale on
Dinner Buckets.
A good Dinner Bucket 25c, now 15c. Hardware, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Stains, Varnishes, Jap-a-lac and Lacqueret, Cream Separators, Oil, Miners' Oil, Picks and Handles, Shovels and Supplies, Oil Cloth and Linoleum, Stoves, Roofing Paper and Pumps; Chandeliers and Brackets, Mantles, Globes, Plumbing and Gas Fitting and Pipe and Fittings for Sale. General Repairing, Bicycles, Guns, Locks. Bicycle Tires and Sundries, Go-Cart Tires put on. We also sell and buy second-hand wheels. The Allen Cook Stove Burners fitted in any stove.
MRS. J. R. SMITH,
22½ W. Main St.

Wanted!
HAY!
Old or new, baled or bulk. Am in the market at all times. Write me. Call me by phone No. 50. Also custom baling done.
CHAS. D. HORST,
Navarre, O.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

Cleveland's Hustling Mayor

Character Study of Tom L. Johnson, Whose Creed Is "Equal Rights"

A Man of Capacity and Character, Progressive and Inventive, Full of Energy, Frank and Open, Yet Able to Turn a Diplomatic Corner—So Optimistic and Determined That He Banishes Obstacles by His Mere Presence

MAYOR TOM L. JOHNSON of Cleveland is still doing things. It is a habit he has. Recently he disobeyed a court injunction in tearing up a street car track. He got through that difficulty all right, as he has got through so many others. Next week he will be doing something else interesting. Nobody can predict just what it will be, except that it will be Tom Johnsonesque; also it will be in favor of the people.

Unique and Refreshing.

Johnson is so individual that he is like nobody else that ever was or is or is to be. He is so unique he is refreshing. He is in no sense a freak. He is too genuine and able for that. Your freak is usually a fakir and a lightweight. Tom Johnson is neither. He is a man of capacity and character, progressive and inventive, practical and energetic, frank and open, yet able to turn a diplomatic corner; smiling, democratic in manner and with a fund of that charming something known by the stock name of personal magnetism, and withal so buoyant, optimistic and determined that he banishes obstacles by his mere presence.

The above sounds like fulsome eulogy. In reality it is nothing of the sort, but, on the contrary, is tame compared with the original. Johnson has so many sides that a mere catalogue of his accomplishments sounds eulogistic. For example, he is an inventor, having patented several improvements to the street car system that were commercially successful and are still in use. Again, he has been a keen financier and business man, a thing unusual among inventors. He is an effective campaigner and convincing speaker. He is a millionaire and frankly says that he made his money by monopoly, yet all his political efforts are aimed at the destruction of monopoly. He is openly and aggressively a free trader and single taxer, yet was elected twice to congress in a protection district and has been chosen three times for mayor by an electorate a vast majority of whom do not advocate or even understand the single tax. Not the least among his accomplishments is that in Cleveland he beat the redoubtable Mark Hanna both in business and politics.

TOM L. JOHNSON.

The Municipal Model.

After an exhaustive study covering practically the entire country Lincoln Steffens in McClure's Magazine declared Tom L. Johnson "the best mayor of the best governed city in the United States." Yet Steffens is not usually regarded as a panegyrist, but, on the contrary, has been dubbed a "muck raker" and a "knocker." Nor does he ride the Johnson hobbyhorses, does not grow frenzied over the "unearned increment" and has never shown any particular interest in the taxation of privilege rather than of industry. It was not because of these things that he found such superlative goodness in the Cleveland mayor. The Steffens "bug" is civic virtue, and he must have discovered that insect in Tom L.'s vicinity else he would hardly have put up the rolly poly figure of Johnson as the municipal model.

It is evident that the city of Cleveland approved Mr. Steffens' verdict, for notwithstanding the fact that it is usually Republican it gave Mayor Johnson a trifle above 6,000 plurality in each of his first two races and over 12,000 in his third.

Tom ordinarily stands for Thomas, but in Johnson's case it stands for itself. It likewise stands for him and he for it. He was christened that way. He belongs to the Kentucky Johnsons, who can boast of one vice president of the United States besides congressmen, generals, colonels and judges galore. The Johnsons are related to nearly every Kentucky family of prominence and to some in other southern states. They have been in the country nearly 200 years, quite long enough to make good Americans of them. Tom Loftin Johnson got his second name from his mother's people, who also belonged to the "quality." It is an item worthy of note that Johnson's father was a pupil of James G. Blaine in a Kentucky military academy, and at the same time his mother was a student under Harriet Stanwood, who afterward became Mrs. Blaine.

First Appearance as a Monopolist.

Before the war the elder Johnson had a winter home in Arkansas, where he owned a hundred slaves. When the conflict came on he enlisted on the Confederate side, became a colonel and served as staff officer for Generals Breckinridge and Early. At the close of the conflict the family found themselves stranded in Staunton, Va., without a penny. It was right here that Tom first showed up as a monopolist. Obtaining a "stand in" with the conductor of the only train that ran into Staunton, Tom, then aged eleven, got exclusive control of the daily paper business. He at once put up prices to 15 cents for each paper and 25 cents for picture papers. In five months he had cleaned up nearly $90, with which he took the family back to Louisville.

Though the Johnsons remained in the direst poverty for several years, Tom managed to obtain some schooling. When he could not attend the public schools his father and mother tutored him. He cared little for languages and literary studies, but shone in mathematics, finishing the entire mathematical course up to calculus.

In January, 1869, when nearly fifteen, the boy obtained a job in a rolling mill. As an evidence of the poverty of his family the manner of his gaining that situation is pathetically illustrative. It was his mother who solicited the place, and, having nothing to wear upon her head but a knit hood, the relic of more affluent times, she waited for a cold day, on which she could don this and venture forth in search of employment for her son.

Started a Reform Early in Life.

The boy did not stay long in the rolling mill. B. Du Pont of the famous Delaware Du Ponts was then running a little horse car street railway in Louisville, and on this young Johnson was given a minor place. His duty was to take the nickels from the conductorless cars and transfer them to the safe. It is told of him that he found this done in a slipshod manner and started a reform right there. It is also said that he picked up the old scrap iron about the place and put it into a barrel for future use. These stories may be pipe dreams, but certain it is that Tom L. did something, as is his wont, to gain the confidence of his employer, and as a result he was rapidly advanced until he was secretary of the company. When his father became chief of police of Louisville Tom succeeded him as superintendent of the street railway. He was not yet of age.

It was at about this time that he invented a fare box which not only took in money for the street car people, but made some for Tom also. He then invented a rail which was also a winner.

The young man concluded to start in business for himself. Borrowing $30,000 of Mr. Du Pont, he bought a dinky little horse line of William H. English in Indianapolis. This English was afterward the Democratic candidate for vice president of the United States, but Johnson should not be held responsible for that.

Tom L. made his father president of the road. When the elder Johnson was asked what position his son held he laughingly responded, "Oh, Tom is the board of directors!" He was all that and more. He was the whole thing on that line, and he pushed it along at such a rate that in a few years he sold it out for over half a million dollars.

Made Money on the Deal.

He then looked for other cities to conquer. He decided on Cleveland, and history began making from that very hour. The line that Johnson bought was small and remote from the center of town. He changed all that. He extended his road, improved it, bought other lines and put on a transfer system which was then a new thing in Cleveland. Next he proposed to build a line through a long avenue that was a mudhole, an eyesore and everything else horrible that a street can be. Mark Hanna began a campaign with the property holders along the street, and as a result they objected. It was Johnson's move, and he moved. He proposed to pave that whole street. The property owners jumped at the offer. The street was paved, the line was built, and Tom L. made money on the deal.

Then began a merry war between Johnson and Hanna. It was the sensation of Cleveland. In the main Johnson came out ahead. At one time he proposed to Hanna to rent trackage rights along one of the main streets. Hanna refused. Then Johnson went before the city council and proposed to straddle Hanna's line as the only way of bringing his passengers into the heart of the city. This threw Hanna on the defensive and made him appear in the light of an obstructionist. People along the Johnson lines raised such an outcry that the discomfited Marcus called a truce and consented to Johnson's proposal for renting trackage rights. In the end Johnson formed a big consolidation and Hanna a smaller one, after which there was peace.

Tom L. Johnson was one of the first men to electrify his lines. He saw the great possibilities of the trolley roads from the beginning. Outside of his Cleveland lines he had important street car holdings in Brooklyn, Detroit, St. Louis and other cities. He also built a great steel rail mill at Johnstown, Pa., and another at Lorain, O. In connection with the Lorain mill the following story is told:

Before any outsider knew of the proposed mill Johnson and his friends obtained options on all the land in the vicinity for the purpose of starting a town. Nobody was wise to the move, and therefore the land was cheap. When it came to delivering the goods one old chap who had a large strip backed out. He wanted $75,000 more. Of course, he could have been forced to stick by the option, but it would have taken years in court and Johnson's friends, who were handling the matter, wanted to start at once. Here was a pretty pickle.

In despair they sent for Johnson. When he had heard the case he approached the farmer in an impetuous manner and asked him to make good the option. The farmer refused. Pulling out his watch, Tom L. remarked that he would give him $7,500 extra to carry the contract through and he would allow him just four minutes to decide. If at the expiration of that time the offer was not accepted it would be withdrawn and suit would be begun at once. Johnson began to count off the minutes. The old fellow was swept off his feet by the impetuosity of the novel onslaught and at the end of the third minute weakened, and the deal was carried through.

How He Became a Single Taxer.

The manner of Tom L. Johnson's conversion to the single tax is indicative of the man. One day a newsboy offered him Henry George's "Social Problems" to read on the train. The street car magnate refused, but the conductor, who was a personal friend and a single taxer, advised him to read it, and he did. From that moment he was a changed man. He next read "Progress and Poverty," went to see Henry George and became his ardent disciple. He assisted George in his first fight for mayor, also in his campaign for secretary of state of New York. At that time he had never made a speech, and George advised him to do so. He tried in Cooper Union and succeeded in staying on his feet for five minutes. Later he became an effective campaigner.

Johnson's subsequent career is known of all men. His disposal of his business to devote his life and fortune to his political ideals, his fight for the three cent fare, for equal taxation and for efficient government in Cleveland, his automobile and circus tent campaign for the governorship of Ohio, his unsuccessful attempt to secure municipal ownership in Detroit—all these have attracted nationwide and some of them even worldwide attention. He is only fifty-two years of age and has many fights in him yet.

Mr. Johnson's home life is that of a cultured American gentleman. Here he holds a school on municipal government where all his officers meet often to discuss the broader questions that relate to civic affairs. His wife was a Miss Johnson before her marriage, a distant cousin.

Tom L. Johnson's creed is "equal rights," and in all things he is just as American as that ideal.

J. A. EDGERTON.

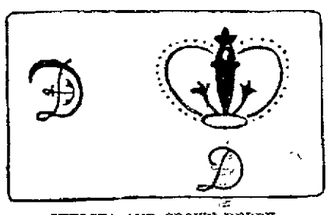
FORTUNES IN CHINA

MARKS THAT MEAN WEALTH TO THE POSSESSOR.

Distinguishing Traits of Crown Derby, Chelsea Derby and Royal Worcester Wares—Only an Expert Can Tell Forged From Genuine.

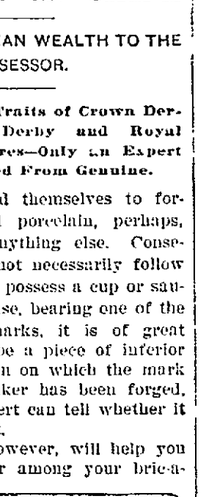
Antiquities lend themselves to forgery, china and porcelain, perhaps, more so than anything else. Consequently it does not necessarily follow that because you possess a cup or saucer, a plate or vase, bearing one of the accompanying marks, it is of great value. It may be a piece of inferior china or porcelain on which the mark of a famous maker has been forged, and only an expert can tell whether it is genuine or not.

These hints, however, will help you to learn whether among your bric-a-brac and family heirlooms there is something which may be worth a fortune to you. Early Crown Derby china, for instance, dating back to between 1780 and 1830, is so valuable that it is doubtful if a single cup or saucer of genuine make could be bought for less than $50. There is still a good deal of old Crown Derby in existence, and this may be distinguished by either of the following three trademarks: A capital letter D, in ordinary longhand, over which are placed two cross swords, which in turn are surmounted by a crown. (If this sign is marked in violet on the bottom of any plate in your possession it may be worth $50 or $100.)



CHELSEA AND CROWN DERBY.

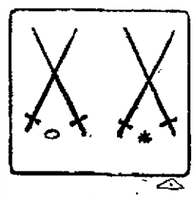
The mark may be stamped in blue, or possibly in puce or gold, the latter two colors being very rare. The letter D is the initial of Duesbury, the founder of the great porcelain works of Derby, and the crown was added to the initial on the occasion of the visit of the king and queen in 1773 to Duesbury's works.



WORCESTER WARE.

The letter D, by the way, also figures in the mark to be found upon another famous make of china—namely, the Chelsea Derby, which was manufactured by a long extinct factory. The complete mark used was a letter D crossed by an anchor, and any cup or saucer bearing this mark, if genuine, is worth even more than old Crown Derby.

There are many imitations of the Dresden china, but the real article, which is of immense value, bears the "hall mark" of a couple of crossed electoral swords, between the handles of which is either a round O or a star. As an illustration of the present day price of Dresden china it might be mentioned that a little clock was bought by one of the Rothschilds some years ago for $700, and is now probably worth twice that sum, while a couple of candlesticks of Dresden china were sold some time ago for $1,000.



DRESDEN.

The Worcester ware is almost as valuable as the Dresden. An imperfect dinner service, for instance, fetched more than $2,000 a short time ago, while two plates which were discovered in a cottage, the occupier of which had no idea as to their value, were sold for $45 each.

The Worcester potteries have changed hands a number of times since the factory was founded, 150 years ago, and the trademarks have changed accordingly. But in nearly all of them can be traced the letter W. The two crossed swords, for instance, with the figures 91 between the blades, will be noticed to have been so arranged that the letter W is formed at the top.

The Dining Room Table.

Once a week rub hard with a soft flannel moistened with paraffin oil and turpentine, then with a piece of soft old linen. Let it rest for an hour and rub hard with a piece of chamois or clean old linen. Give it a daily rubbing with chamois or linen.

Helps to Health.

Hold the body erect if standing, sitting or walking. Fill the lungs full of breath at constant intervals, which improves the circulation. Masticate all food thoroughly and slowly.

When you are tired you are apt to shrink from the very exercise you need. A warm bath will do much to restore wearied muscles. A tired girl is not a tired out girl. It will not hurt you to get tired, but do not trespass further on your vitality.

A very simple remedy for the purpose of removing tan and freckles is prepared from two gallons of strong soapsuds, to which are added one pint of spirits of wine and a quarter of a pound of rosemary. Apply this mixture with a linen rag and allow it to dry on the face.

WHAT THE
NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY
STANDS FOR

—The scientific, reconstructed baking industry, whereby the goodness and nutrition of Biscuit and Crackers have been marvelously enhanced.

—The new method of protection by which all dust, dirt and moisture are completely excluded from the package and the freshness and goodness of its contents are carefully preserved.

This is the trade mark which appears in red and white on each end of the package as an absolute pledge both of the quality of the baking and the purity of the packing.

For example try **Graham Crackers**—so different from the ordinary graham crackers—different in baking—different in flavor—different in packing. More palatable—more satisfying—more nutritious. Made of the purest Graham flour and baked in a manner understood only by the National Biscuit Company.

Legal Notice.

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the stockholders of The Chippewa Sand & Stone Company a corporation created and organized under the laws of the state of West Virginia, held at Massillon, Ohio, on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1905, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, first:—That the Chippewa Sand & Stone Company, a corporation created and organized under the laws of West Virginia, does hereby discontinue business as a corporation and surrenders to said state its charter and corporate franchises; the receiver heretofore appointed by the common pleas court of Stark county, Ohio, will proceed to convert the property, choses in action and all assets of this corporation into cash, and pay on and discharge all its debts, liabilities and obligations, and after fully discharging all such debts, liabilities and obligations, divide the remainder among the stockholders pro rata with their several holdings of stock, but no such payment shall be made to any stockholder until after the publication of the notice hereinafter provided.

Resolved, second:—That the President of this corporation cause notice of the adoption of the foregoing resolution to be published in The Session Independent, it being a newspaper of general circulation published near the principal office of this corporation, once a week for four successive weeks, and that he certify these resolutions to the secretary of state of the state of West Virginia and deliver to him a certificate showing the publication of said notice, as provided by law.

JAS. W. WARWICK,
President of said Corporation

Attest:
H. W. LOEFFLER, Secretary.

Pennsylvania LINES

EXCURSIONS TO

New York
Aug. 28, 29—Bryan Reception

Baltimore
September 8, 9—Jubilee Week

City of Mexico
August 14 to 31—Geological Congress

Los Angeles—San Francisco
Sept. 2 to 13—Nat'l Baptist Convention

Pittsburg Exposition
Every Thursday Sept. 6-Oct. 18

Chattanooga, Tenn.
Sept. 16, 17, 18—Regimental Reunion
Oct. 12, 16, 17—Soc'y Army of Cumberland

Colorado Springs
Sept. 18, 19, 20—Pike's Peak Centennial

Homeseekers' Excursions
in August, September, October

Consult F. L. McEWEN, Ticket Agent, Massillon, O.

Dr. C. D. Smith, V. S.,
Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College, treats diseases of all domesticated animals, and Dentistry.
Office, Bast Livery Barn,
15 and 17 Canal St., Massillon, O.
Both phones 77.

Want Column ads. pay.

THE CLEVELAND & BUFFALO TRANSIT COMPANY
CONNECTING
CLEVELAND and BUFFALO
"WHILE YOU SLEEP"

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE—NEW STEAMERS
"CITY OF BUFFALO"
AND
"CITY OF ERIE"
Both together being, without doubt, in all respects the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

TIME CARD - DAILY INCLUDING SUNDAY

LEAVE		ARRIVE	
Cleveland	8 p.m.	Buffalo	6:30 a.m.
Buffalo	8 p.m.	Cleveland	6:30 a.m.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME
ORCHESTRA ACCOMPANIES EACH STEAMER
Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points; at Cleveland for Toledo, Detroit and all points West and Southwest.
Tickets reading over L.S. & M.S. Ry. will be accepted on this Company's Steamers without extra charge.
Special Low Rates Cleveland to Buffalo and Niagara Falls every Saturday Night, also Buffalo to Cleveland.
Ask Ticket Agents for tickets via C. & B. Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet.
W. F. HERMAN, G. P. A., Cleveland, Ohio

"NOTHING LIKE IT"

PITTSBURG EXPOSITION

Opens Wednesday Evening AUGUST 29

GREATEST MUSICAL PROGRAMME EVER PRESENTED

CREATORE
August 29 to September 8

HERBERT
September 24 to 29

THEODORE THOMAS ORCHESTRA
September 10 to 15

ELLERY'S BAND
October 1 to 6

SOUSA
September 17 to 22

DAMROSCH
October 8 to 20

NEW AND STARTLING THE ROMAN HIPPODROME Where will be shown wonderful feats by man and animal

KNABENSHUE AND HIS WONDERFUL AIRSHIP

"Destruction of San Francisco"—United States Government Display—Magnificent Exhibit of the Resources of the South—"Around New York"—Vitograph Moving Pictures—Enormous Ferris Wheel

One Fare for Round Trip on All Railroads

ADMISSION - - - - - 25 CENTS

HOW TO MAKE
GOOD ROADS

OBTAINABLE at moderate cost by the use of **Blast Furnace Slag**, which has a "setting" quality not obtainable in ashes, cinders, rubble-stone, screenings, etc. Those interested in solid, dustless, cement-like roadbeds will be glad to take notice of this and ask for our prices and information as to shipment. Address

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE CO.
310 Western Reserve Bldg., CLEVELAND, OHIO

SOUTHWEST

The Land of BIG CROPS and PROSPERITY.

Are you making as much off your farm as you ought? No doubt you are making all you can. The trouble is the land costs too much. It takes too much money to buy a big farm, and so you are trying to make a living on a small farm, or perhaps you are renting one and paying a good share of what you raise, in rent. Wouldn't it be better to go where the price of good land is so little that you can own a big farm—where every acre of the ground is working for you and all you raise is paying you good profits?

There are thousands of acres of fertile land in the Southwest along the line of the Cotton Belt Route that can be bought for from $8 to $10 an acre. This land is increasing in value each year.

See the Southwest at Small Cost.

A trip to the Southwest would convince you that your best interests lay in settling there. The trip can be made at very little expense. On the first and third Tuesdays of each month you can purchase a round trip ticket to any point in the Southwest on or via the Cotton Belt Route at very low rates. Stop-overs will be allowed for you to examine any locality you are interested in.

Write at once for free copies of books describing this wonderful country and for full information about cost of tickets, etc.

L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A., Cotton Belt Route, 614 Traction Term. Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.

Want Column Ads. Pay Try it.

To Cure a Cold in One Day
Cures Grip in Two Days.
Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. This signature, E. W. Grove on every box. 25c.
Seven Million boxes sold in past 12 months.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

KNABENSHUE'S NEW AIRSHIP

A Daily Feature at the Ohio State Fair, Columbus,

SEPT. 3, 4, 5, 6 AND 7

Daily Flights and Exhibitions, Rising to Dizzy Heights and Majestically Sailing the Seas of Air

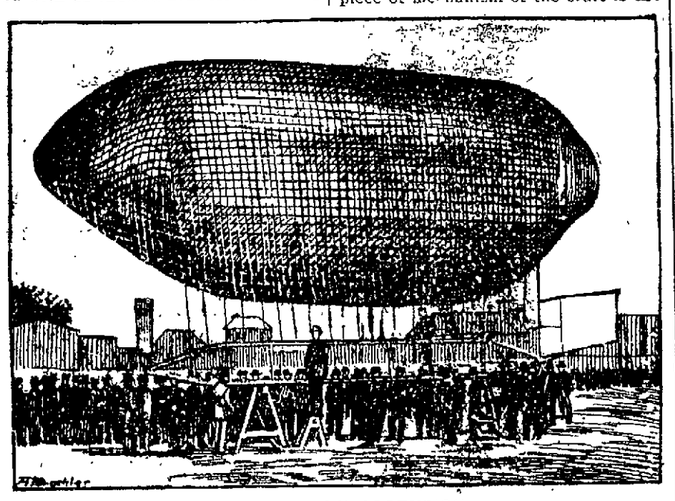
AS A HUGE BIRD OF PREY

With the Improvements Made Captain Knabenshue Is Now Able to Fly During the Most Turbulent Weather, and to Prove That He Is Complete Master of the Craft Will Make Daily Excursions to the City, Concluding These Voyages by Rounding the Dome of the State Capitol—An Exciting Test of Speed, Engaging an Automobile in a Race With the Aerial Craft, a Feature of This Exhibition.

Incredible as it may seem, it was just ten years ago that the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, in seeking the latest and best attractions to be featured at the Ohio State Fair, contracted with an Indiana firm for exhibiting and giving practical demonstrations of the then so-called "horseless vehicles." Five machines, including three pleasure vehicles, a heavy transfer wagon and a light runabout, were exhibited, and the vast crowds attracted stood in bewilderment, as with a steady "chug, chug," the machines gracefully glided around the race course. Since that time the improvements made on these have been such that today, instead of a pleasure toy for the wealthy, automobiles are recognized necessities and are in use in all classes of trade where horses were formerly employed. This triumph in method of transportation has in the last few years been overshadowed by one which gives promise to completely revolutionize this question, and, while perhaps the people generally will give little credence to the statement, it will be only a matter of a few years until airships will be as common as automobiles, and freight and passengers will be carried through the air on monstrous air-line vessels.

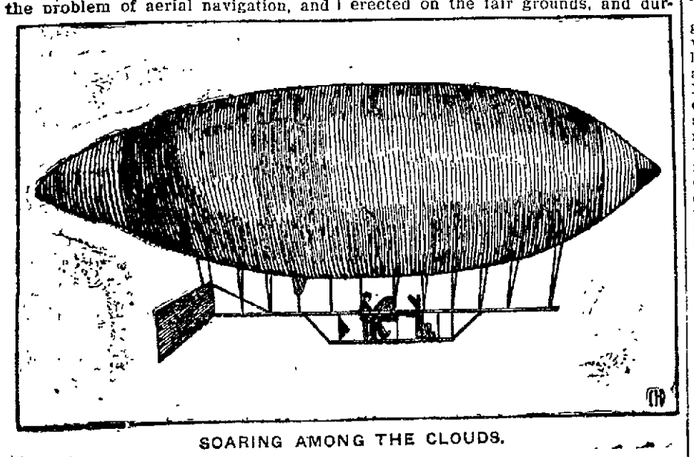
For over two hundred years scientific men have endeavored to master the problem of aerial navigation, and we are now practically upon the threshold of success. Ohio stands strongly in the limelight in solving this seemingly unfathomable problem, as a native Buckeye son, A. Roy Knabenshue, is today universally recognized as the premier aerial navigator of the world, and it was less than one month ago that he triumphantly sailed around the Washington monument at the nation's capital, while on the 6th inst. he established a new record for long-distance flights by sailing from New York city to Boston, a distance of nearly three hundred miles.

During the continuance of the Ohio State Fair last year, Captain Knabenshue daily demonstrated to vast crowds the feasibility of aerial navigation, and the interest displayed in this latest scientific invention was such that the managers have again contracted with him for daily exhibitions at the coming Ohio State Fair, to be held in Columbus, September 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. There can be no disappointments this year, as Captain Knabenshue spent the past winter in California perfecting the mechanism of the craft, and with the improvement made is now able to sail the seas of air during the most turbulent weather. The new machine is a model of simplicity, combined with strength and lightness, and retains but few of the features embodied in the vessel used last year. The gas bag is constructed of 760 yards of the finest Japanese silk, imported especially for this purpose, and has a capacity of 7,500 cubic feet of hydrogen gas. To insure the greatest safety to the operator, the silk is sewed in squares as bricks are set in a wall, so that in case of accident a seam could rip but a short distance, allowing but a small quantity of gas to escape, and enabling the navigator to descend gently to the earth. A marked improvement has been made in the rigging of the craft, and instead of the long, ladder-like framework running the entire length of the gas envelope, everything is now compact, the carrying car or rigging being but ten feet long. The car is equipped with cushioned seats, the operator being able to man the vessel with the same comfort and ease as is enjoyed were he skimming over the waters in his private yacht. Knabenshue considers this the most potent feature of the improvements made, as heretofore he was forced to stride the rigging and was in constant danger lest a sudden lurch of the vessel should precipitate him to an untimely end. The propeller and aeroplane, formerly located at either end of the gas envelope, are now directly above the carrying car, giving less resistance to the wind and increasing the speed of the ship. A remarkable piece of mechanism of the craft is the gasoline engine which furnishes the propelling power. The engine, while weighing but ninety pounds, is of ten-horse power, and was constructed in its entirety by Captain Knabenshue. The weight of the vessel is about 300 pounds, with a carrying capacity of 160 pounds. Under favorable weather conditions the speed attained is forty miles an hour, this being reduced according to the velocity of the wind.



READY FOR AN ASCENSION

Captain Knabenshue's contract with the Ohio State Board of Agriculture calls for daily flights over the exhibition buildings and around the race course, and in addition to these he will make daily trips to the city, rounding the dome of the state capitol, and to prove conclusively that he is complete master of the vessel will alight upon one of the numerous skyscraper office buildings. He has also in contemplation several exciting races with an automobile on the race track, and if present plans are consummated this will be a daily feature of his exhibitions. A mammoth aerodome for housing the airship will be erected on the fair grounds, and during the interim between the flights the ship can be closely inspected, while Captain Knabenshue will explain its detail workings



SOARING AMONG THE CLOUDS.

Ohio's Fair this year will be of such stupendous proportions as to truly portray our greatness as one of the leading states of the Union, and the seventeen mammoth exhibition buildings will be filled to overflowing with the choicest fruits of skill, science and industry. The interurbans have granted exceedingly low excursion rates, while the rate now in force on the steam roads is such that the expense of a trip to Columbus is small, and every loyal Buckeye should attend.

KEYNOTE OF DEMOCRACY

Sounded by Chairman McCann at Columbus Convention.

HOLDS BOSSISM CHIEF ISSUE

Reviews the Work of the Legislature At Its Last Session.

PRAISES LEADERS OF THE PARTY

Pays Tribute to the Memory of the Late Governor Pattison, Refers to the Tariff and Mentions William J. Bryan For President In 1908—The Chairman's Speech In Full.

Columbus, O., Aug. 22.—In his address to the Ohio Democratic convention Tuesday night, Judge B. F. McCann of Dayton, temporary chairman, sounded Democracy's keynote for the coming campaign. Issues, state and national, were reviewed by the chairman, who took occasion to call attention to the work accomplished by the state legislature at the recent session, and to criticise what he termed the shortcomings and inconsistencies of the president and congress. Upon the subject of tariff revision he dwelt at some length. Discussing state questions, he held that bossism is the chief issue. Lofty tribute was paid to the character of the late Governor Pattison, and William J. Bryan was pronounced the true leader of Democracy. Judge McCann said:

The principles of Democracy will never die. The party may sometimes hibernate, but the springtime brings it forth to battle for the people's rights with renewed vigor.

On an occasion similar to this, a year ago last May, so intelligent a citizen as Judge William H. Taft, announced that Democracy had been so stunned that it showed scarcely a sign of life; that it was unable to frame an issue and so confident was he of the truth of the assertion that he chose to confine himself to the issues raised within his own party. In less than 30 days after his announcement, the Democracy of Ohio gathered in a convention, the like of which Judge Taft had never been permitted to see within his own party ranks. More than 800 of his fellow-citizens, representative in character, enthusiastic, intelligent, self-respecting and free-minded, nominated a state ticket and chose an issue. The truth of that issue Judge Taft, with characteristic honesty, was manly enough to come back into the state of Ohio before the campaign closed and admit. Many of you were delegates to that convention. John M. Pattison was your choice for governor. Upon a platform of well-defined principles, set forth in clear-cut language, he went before the people. In a campaign of unusual activity, against an enemy flushed with recent victory and strongly entrenched in power, against the hosts of evil backed up by unlimited resources, with a courage seldom equalled in civic life, almost single-handed and alone, John M. Pattison appealed to the manhood of a self-respecting and liberty-loving people and he won. In 12 short months a Republican majority of 250,000 was changed into a Democratic majority of over 40,000.

Tonight we sit in the shadow of a great sorrow. The governor is no more. After keeping the Grim Destroyer at bay for many months, the wornout body of the warrior-statesman gently laid itself down in dreamless sleep and allowed that unconquerable spirit to return to Him who gave it.

Mourns Pattison's Death.

Almost prophetic—like some premonition, seem his words, as he stood before you on the day you honored him with his nomination, when he said, "If a kind Providence will spare our lives and be with us in this great battle in the cause of the people of our beloved state, I believe that we shall meet together at the inauguration in January next. Should the governor then inaugurated live out his term of office, I hope he will not need to apologize to you or the people for any of his acts, and may I hope also that you will have no cause to regret your action of today."

The first hope was realized, but the second was denied. God acts and gives no reason.

Time gradually draws its mantle of forgetfulness over every tragedy. The onward rush of a busy world will tomorrow have carried the ever-moving throng far away from the scene of today's disaster. But you and I, fellow citizens of a great commonwealth, in convention pour out a silent tribute to the worth of a noble man. This convention will not adjourn until you have paid your respect to his memory. In the battle for the people's cause which he waged so earnestly, success was obtained, but a life was the price paid. Ohio was honored with a governor of the people's own choosing, but the little cemetery at Promont was honored with a new-made grave. The legislature of the state felt the unseen power of a new influence, but the family circle was a broken link—a vacant chair. The morning sun will continue to rise over the hills of Clermont county and pour its cheerful rays into every nook and corner of that palatial home, just as it always has. The evening shadows will continue to be dispelled by the moonbeam's gentle radiance, just as they always were. The birds will cease their requiem and sound a joyous note. The friendly trees will shelter his last resting place from the summer heat and wrap him noiselessly in their protecting mantle against the snows of winter, but nature will not heal the broken heart of the widow and the orphan. The inspiring presence, the cheerful voice, the helping hand, are but a memory. It matters little whether any monument of bronze or granite ever grace his tomb, for his name will stand in Ohio politics as a synonym for courage and honesty, uprightness and morality. The people of Ohio will preserve his memory by standing for the things for which he stood and for which he gave his life. That false alarm, "Stand by the president," will be answered in the coming campaign by "Remember the principles of Pattison."

What are they?

"Death to bossism and the professional lobbyist. Home rule for county, city, town and township on all questions of local policy. Just temperance laws Equal rights for all and special privileges to none. Enforcement of law by public officials and obedience to law by every citizen. No passes nor free transportation to any public servant. Just taxation of the rich as well as the poor, of the corporation as well as the individual. Economical administration of affairs of state, based upon efficient service and the demands of public improvements. Proper supervision of state banks. Efficient election and salary laws."

This is Democratic doctrine, old as the party, but given new prominence in the life and utterances of the late governor. If tonight, however, back from that farther shore we could hear his voice, it would summon us to arise as mourners from his tomb and set our faces to the task which he laid down. National issues will take a second place.

Holds Bossism Chief Issue.

"Stand by the president" is a cry from the bushes intended to deceive the common people. If heeded by them it will prove a will-o'-the-wisp that has enticed them away from their post of duty and allowed the enemies of good government to rob them of the fruits of a well-earned victory. Affairs of the state are the important issues of today and bossism is the chief issue of the coming campaign.

What is the situation? Let us consider it honestly. It is a matter of history that George B. Cox and Marcus A. Hanna, each with a genius for organization, took the heterogeneous elements of the Republican party and builded a political machine in this state that operated with power almost invincible. Its parts were oiled with the money of corporations who paid thus for the protection of selfish interests. It was operated by men whose pay was power upon submission to the master wills. Results were demanded—methods and means were less scrutinized. In the army of workers, volunteers were not wanted. "The laborer is worthy of his hire"—to be paid in cash or position was the principle. What was the result? Ward bosses, city bosses, county bosses and state bosses sprang up like mushrooms after a rain. Loyalty to the boss meant protection and favoritism to the subject regardless of his character or standing in the community. Patriotism can not grow in such soil. Selfish interests thrive. The demands of these selfish interests became bolder and more oppressive. The life of the public service corporation depended upon its paying tribute. Reliable men were now and then placed in office by the force of pub-

JUDGE B. F. M'CANN, of Dayton, Temporary Chairman. Sounded Keynote at State Democratic Convention.

lic opinion, but no man was wanted for an official position from a road supervisor to a judge on the bench—from a common constable to the governor of a great state, unless he should become a subservient tool.

To give an air of respectability, bankers, streetcar magnates and capitalists were stood around like so many automatons, bowing at the behest of the boss, while into their hands were poured the favors which he could bestow. Its baneful results became manifest in the corruption of official life; in the work of governing bodies of village, town, city and state. Scandals in connection with school boards, city councils and legislature were the talk of the street. The machine grinds out platforms weeks before the convention. Two or three individuals meet in some hotel and determine in advance who shall be the candidates for every office and none other need apply. The legislature may approve, but they do not choose the senators. The delegates themselves, who are honored with a seat in the convention, are not even asked for an opinion, but are compelled to go through the empty honor of ratification of the work already done for them.

Patriotism Not Dead.

The great body of the people are not politicians—they are not even deeply interested in politics. They are honest, courageous, trustworthy, regardless of party. Patriotism is not dead with them, but dormant. They need only be apprised of the real situation to be stirred into action. The people, regardless of party, can always be trusted to do the right thing if they know it. Power rests with them.

Leadership and organization along legitimate lines are necessary and proper, but blind submission to anybody is degrading to the citizen. Under the leadership of Mr. Pattison, backed up by an independent press, and the moral forces of the state, the people chose a Democratic governor and a legislature free from machine domination. The result was apparent. The professional lobbyist was out of employment. The pleas of the boss fell upon deaf ears. His work speaks for itself. Under the silent influence of the stricken governor most of the promises made to the people were kept. Among other things, advanced temperance legislation was enacted. A county salary law was passed. A 2-cent fare on the railroads was obtained and a poor man can now ride for the same fare as his rich neighbor. Prison labor is to be applied in making good roads. A railroad commission is authorized. The Dana law and the inheritance tax law were repealed. Proper appropriations for educational and agricultural interests were again made. In the battle of the ballots the bosses were defeated, but not destroyed. They were simply unhorsed, driven under cover. Their machine is yet powerful. It will be easily repaired. Had Governor Pattison lived, the people's wish would have been gratified. Each state institution would have been impartially examined and the result truthfully made known. Inspection of county offices throughout the state has been made and the evils of the old fee system exposed. For this the Republicans deserve credit. When, however, a Democratic senate heeds the request of the citizens of a municipality, where a Republican has, within a few years, as an ordinary saloon keeper become a millionaire, and begins an honest inquiry into its affairs, although hundreds of thousands of dollars were being turned back into their proper channels as a result, the influence of the machine is felt, the Republican members refuse to co-operate, and the investigation is blocked in the courts. Over at the penitentiary, where the chairman of the Republican central committee reigns, an effort to look into the condition of affairs dies "a-bornin'."

A Democratic oil inspector receives an income of $3,500 instead of $30,000, received by his predecessor, who was a prominent member of the Republican machine. A Democratic state fire inspector appointed by Governor Pattison does the work with practically two-thirds the force of his predecessor.

The new warden of the penitentiary was not allowed to take his position by reason of the influence of that same machine. The heart of the dying governor had not ceased its beating before the machine began to show signs of new life. It was planned to thwart the will of the people and retain in power both the warden of the penitentiary and the state printer. Who among them ever placed his resignation at the disposal of the new governor? Life tenure is the reward for service to the machine. The state auditor has spent the most of his business life in that office and will expect to die in the harness. The secretary of state is serving a third term and will probably want another. The dairy and food commissioner is asking for a third term. The chairman of the Republican state executive committee would rather run campaigns in Ohio than attend to the duties of a senator of a great state. Because a newspaper of Columbus has the courage of its convictions and does not sing the senator's praises, it is determined that so far as the Republicans are concerned no convention shall be held in Columbus this year. As manager of the machine, he decides that the ex-governor, whom the people of Ohio retired from politics, shall sound the keynote of the coming campaign, and he calmly announces in numerous interviews that he, himself, proposes to manage that campaign. Who consents, the people or the convention or the committee? Aye, the machine.

The Electric Mule.

What is happening day by day? Has the carcass of that electric mule ever been removed from the canal bank as the people demanded? Not a bit of it. Its vital parts are so connected with the Republican machine that on each approach there is a wag of the ear, indicative of life, and the funeral services are indefinitely postponed until another meeting of another legislature.

The adjutant general, whom the people had learned to love and trust, was told that his place would be filled on Aug. 1. Filled by whom? By a loyal machine man. The position of warden of the penitentiary has been filled again. By whom? By a loyal machine man. So confident was another loyal servant that the entire regime would be carried out upon the death of the governor, that the old live marshal has been camping on the state house steps waiting for the new appointee to be led out to execution. Even in Cincinnati, the "lion of the tribe of bosses" has begun to growl in his lair, and the circuit judge who told the truth before that Democratic investigating committee will not be renominated. The servants have become the people's masters and the people in turn their slaves. Their only hope of freedom lies through the Democratic party. If the Democracy assembled shall frame a platform of sound principles, shall say what they mean in plain English and mean what they say, and shall then nominate for the offices to be filled men of character possessed of the courage of their convictions, the people of Ohio will arise in their might and smash that Republican machine beyond repair.

What influence with that machine has Taft, the president's trusted friend and adviser, in his own state where he is believed and trusted by the people? Let their coming convention show.

Yet that machine says with mock sincerity, "Stand by the president." Democrats can well afford to heed that call in many things, since the president has adopted and put into execution many of the principles of their national platforms. In the regulation of trusts, railroad rates and rebates the president has come safely into the Democratic fold. The famous Chicago platform of 1896 had this plank: "The absorption of wealth by the few, the consolidation of our leading railroad systems, and the formation of trusts and pools require a stricter control by the federal government of those arteries of commerce. We demand the enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission and such restrictions and guarantees in the control of railroads as will protect the people from robbery and oppression."

The same doctrine was repeated in the platform of 1900 and more strongly asserted at St. Louis in 1904.

What was Democratic anarchy in 1896 is now law, through the efforts of a Republican president.

Criticises the President.

But when shall we "stand by the president?" As another says, shall it be when he is advocating a revision of the tariff in theory, or when he insists on "standing pat" in practice. When he is calling the trust magnates "captains of industry," to whom the American people owe a debt of gratitude, or when he likens them to masters of cunning whose disposition toward wrong doing must be shackled. When he is calling Democratic criticism of the courts "anarchy," or when he himself is reprimanding a federal judge for rendering a decision which does not suit his fancy. When he is approving Secretary Taft's order that the Panama canal supplies be purchased in the open market, if such a course be necessary to protect the government from extortion, or when he approves the purchase of both ships and supplies at home at enormously greater prices than they could have been purchased elsewhere. When he is protesting against the court review in the meat inspection bill or when he is consenting to the court review in the railway rate bill. When he is standing as opposed to permitting corporations to contribute to campaign funds or when he stands silently by and retains in his cabinet a man into whose treasury was poured large contributions by the great insurance companies for campaign purposes. When he is flourishing the "big stick" or when he is advocating universal peace. When he is bargaining with the Democratic leaders for their support of his measures, or when he is yielding to the powerful influence of his political associates—for Roosevelt, like Tiberius Gracchus of Roman history, has found that there stands over against him a powerful senate.

The explanation for the most of these glaring inconsistencies, which caused Senator Bailey to brand him as "a man of clay and very common clay at that," lies in the fact that in theory and principle the president is for the most part right. In practice he seldom obtained what he desired in the way of legislation, but was forced by the powerful opposition of the Republican leaders to accept a compromise.

In proof of these statements read the president's utterances upon the tariff in general and that bearing upon the Philippines in particular; upon the purchase of supplies for the Panama canal; upon the regulations of trusts and combinations, and then examine the legislation actually accomplished. Will the Republicans of Ohio stand by the president and Secretary Taft, or will they follow the lead of their senators, is the question. They can't do both.

The insincerity of the Republican leaders is further shown by their attitude upon the tariff.

Democrats all over the land, of course, have asked for its fair revision. They have been joined in this request by the Republicans of Iowa, Wisconsin and Massachusetts, and by a large minority of them in almost every state, but the speaker of the house of representatives sings out "stand pat" and "let well enough alone," and even the unwilling members dance to his music. While over in the trust-ridden senate, the watch dogs of the great corporations turn a deaf ear to every appeal, with a sense of security in their positions.

Favors Tariff Reform.

From the standpoint of the revisionists the late Colonel Ingersoll stated the case properly when he said, "I am in favor of rocking infant industries in the cradle of protection, but when the infant gets to be six feet tall and threatens to kick your head off if you don't keep on rocking, it is time to stop."

Again, ex-United States Senator Washburn of Minneapolis, Minn., a prominent manufacturer and railroad president, while insisting that the revision of the tariff should be made by the Republican party, says: "While the doctrine of protection has already vindicated its soundness and wisdom, the tariff should not be regarded as a fetish. It is true that, under the tariff's operation, we have developed great industries. They now stand in no need of such protection. The present duties on many articles are excessive and are required neither for the protection to American industries nor for protection to American labor."

The cry of "let well enough alone" is no longer sound, and looking into the long future will be less and less sound. The fact is that our excessive duties have led to great monopolies.

This is Democratic doctrine. With the protected interests the principle of the rich man obtains—the more he gets the more he wants. The tariff of Washington's time would not answer now. The last act the Dingley bill, pushed rates higher than ever and these same interests responded in each instance by rewatering an already well-watered stock.

The real position of the leaders of the Republican party is well stated by Elmer Dover, the secretary of the national Republican committee, in an interview of July 27, in which he says: "It is useless to close our eyes to the fact that there is a demand for tariff revision in many parts of the country, and there are many candidates for congress to whom it might prove disastrous to 'stand pat' this fall. In some districts the Republicans are going to win by declaring in favor of revision of some of the Dingley schedules; in others Republicans will be elected on an anti-revision platform. Local sentiment must be recognized to a great extent and a 'stand-patter' is likely to lose by disregarding it and vice versa." In other words, the party is to have no fixed policy on the question, but each candidate is to be asked to choose his own policy and fool the voters the best way he knows how and trust his political fortunes in the end to Speaker Cannon. That is not the diplomacy of a John Hay, but rather of a Nicholas the Third. It is an insult to a thinking people—an enlightened citizen. The people will take the party leaders at their word and "stand by the president" by returning to the next congress a majority of Democrats who are largely in accord with the president on these great questions.

Party Imperishable.

No party, no leaders, is the delusive hope of the Republican machine concerning Democracy. As said in the beginning, its principles will never die. The famous "square deal" of Roosevelt is only the "equal and exact justice to all men" of Thomas Jefferson. The attack of the people of today upon trusts and combinations is only the "war upon monopolies" originated by Jackson, and one of the remedies suggested by Republican revisionists for their control rests upon his principle of "taxation for expenses simply." It is true that few of its disciples dwell in palaces, baronial castles, great halls or stately mansions, but, as John Bright says, these do not make a nation. As long as there shall be a common people dwelling in their cottage homes; as long as there shall burn within the breast of the individual a desire for freedom of thought, speech and action, so long will there be a Democratic party in this republic of the United States.

In Democratic history in Ohio, the past is typified in leadership by that noble old Roman—Allen G. Thurman. On the horizon of the present stands in bold prominence that brilliant lawyer and cultured gentleman of the old school, my own friend and fellow-townsman, Hon. John A. McMahon.

Over the future we draw the veil, trusting the sound common sense and honest judgment of the people to fill the place recently made vacant by death.

For the hand of Democracy, this fair daughter of Uncle Sam, almost every state has a suitor. On the west there looms up before our vision that sturdy foe of official corruption, who in the morning of his career, by his merciless attacks upon the machine politics and his punishment of the gangsters, has made his name famous from ocean to ocean—Governor Joseph W. Folk of Missouri.

New York, with a realizing sense of her own greatness, presents a McClellan, a Jerome and a Hearst.

From the "Lone Star State," in the extreme south, where presidential timber grows and dies unused, big in body, mind and heart, comes the most profound thinker and the readiest debater of the United States senate—Hon. Joseph W. Bailey.

In closer vision appears that veteran editor, whose youth has never faded; whose fame is international; whose silver-tongue and trenchant pen have fought his party's battles for more than two generations—Marse Watterson of Kentucky.

William J. Bryan.

Ohio always has a favorite son. In the prime of a mature manhood; experienced, learned and trustworthy, she presents the ex-attorney general of a former cabinet, Hon. Judson Harmon of Cincinnati. Admiring multitudes applaud each in turn, but Democracy sweetly sings and answers, "efficient, but not sufficient." Each of these leaders has won an honorable place in Democratic history. But they themselves, by common consent, forgetting the jealousies and animosities of the past, unite in the presentation of another. Possessed of no titled lineage, no warrior's crown, he has been the welcome guest alike of peasant and prince—of kings and parliaments in all nations. He wears upon his brow the dignity of an honest purpose and nurtures in his heart the consciousness of an honest conviction. With the courage of a Cromwell he has fought the battles of the common people against the encroachment of corporate wealth and power, and he has emerged from the conflict with the love and esteem of his fellow-countrymen, regardless of politics, and with the admiration of an on-looking world. Democracy, whose affections he has held for more than ten years, has seen the sun of his popularity sinking toward the west, but 'twas the sunset of the northern sea, where, without a moment's darkness, she is permitted to watch the dawning of a new day in his career, with scarce a cloud upon the horizon. Already the faces of the Democratic hosts are turned toward the east to welcome him home as one of America's foremost citizens. There is but one name upon their lips—the name of William Jennings Bryan of the United States of America. Democracy proffers not only her heart, but her hand, and whispers: "Thou art both efficient and sufficient."

HIS FORTUNE FOR HIS DOG.

A Chicago Man Protecting a Pet From the Courts.

Man's affection for his dog and woman's love for her child, themes of the masters and the melodramatists, have crossed wires in Indiana avenue, Chicago, says a correspondent of the Kansas City Times. The man has staked his fortune of $30,000 for preserving the dog's life. The woman has dedicated her remaining days to her vow that the pet shall die.

Colonel H. T. Morton owns the dog and considerable property, besides receiving a pension. Mrs. Lula Poole is the mother of the child. Early in July the dog bit the girl. Two physicians saved her life after a determined effort. The doctors declared the dog should be killed. Colonel Morton refused to hear their entreaties, and Mrs. Poole took the matter to court.

Three decisions have been given in the woman's favor, and thrice the police have sworn the dog must die. The dog yet lives, just where the police have given up.

Justice Hurley heard the pleadings of the child's mother in her third appeal the other day and granted her technically the life of the pet, besides imposing a fine of $50 upon Colonel Morton. Then the colonel took steps to carry the case to the supreme court. Some time in October the fourth trial will take place.

"I love my dog, and before I shall see it killed I will spend everything I have," said Colonel Morton to Mrs. Poole after the hearing. "If it takes my last red cent, gladly will I give it up to defend its life."

Colonel Morton has spent more than $200 so far in defense of his pet. His money has been paid out as follows:

Fine charged by Justice Caverly in first trial	$25
Cost of first trial	12
Cost of rehearing before Justice Caverly	12
Fine charged by Justice Hurley	50
Cost of third trial	12
Lawyer's fees	100
Total	$211

NOTICE TO BURGLARS.

"No Valuables Within," the Legend Posted on New York Mansions.

Residents of upper Riverside drive in New York are displaying unwonted solicitude for the welfare of the festive burglar, says the New York American. The knight of the jimmy is being saved untold trouble by wealthy householders who before going to the country tacked signs on their houses telling the prospective housebreaker that there wasn't any silver or jewelry on the premises.

In some cases storage warehouse companies have pinned notices on doors announcing that the valuables which used to be within are now in vaults, and they give the names of the firms and their addresses.

This scheme is to prevent burglars from uselessly wrecking doors and breaking windows.

Ink From Cornstalks.

After ten years of experimenting David Anderson of Joelton, Ind., is about to harvest his first crop of ink, says the Buffalo News. He has a fine field of corn, and the stalks, as a result of his labors, are of a rich purple color and contain each about a pint and a half of deep purple fluid which makes an excellent ink. The color is permanent, and as good ink is worth far more than ordinary corn sap, he expects a good profit from his venture.

Song of the Wild Chauffeur.

I want to go out in my automobile,
My automobubblety-bobblety-bubble.
And rattle and roar till I run against trouble;
I want to cut loose with the Gabriel tooter,
To skip and to scamper about with my scooter,
My howler, my yeller, my shrieker, my hooter,
My automobubblety-bobblety-babble,
That roars at the rubbering ring of the rabble,
My triple expansion and forty horse double,
My automobubblety-bobblety-bubble,
With honkety-honkety-honkety-bing!
And tootlety-tootlety-tootlety-spring!
My automobipper—
My automozipper—
Ker-smash!

I want to whop out and go whirling and whizzing
And scooting and tooting and fizzing and sizzing
And flipping and flashing and fussing and flying
And gliding and sliding and shooting and shying;
I want to go tilting around every corner,
A-honking and honking my Gabriel warner;
I want to scare dogs till they seem to have rabies;
I want to bewilder nursemaids with their babies;
I want to whir past the old men with their crutches
And call back their youth with my hair raising touches;
I want to go puffing and panting, pell-melling
And coughing and crying and screaming and yelling
By street and by store and by doorway and dwelling;
To ride in my automobubblety-bebble,
Surrounded by dust and by smoke and by pebble—
My automorammer—
My automoslammer—
Ker-smash!

I want to wind up with a tire on my collar,
To face a repair bill that takes my last dollar;
I want to go smash in the smashest of smashes—
The end of the worst of all death daring dashes;
To fly in the air and come down in the stubble,
Commingled with all of my automobubble,
Mixed up and mixed in and securely entangled
With all the machinery hopelessly mangled,
The Gabriel horn in a twist beyond tooting,
The wheels past all chances of skidding or scooting.
Oh, let me go out in my automobobble,
My automobubblety-wibblety-wobble,
My honkety-honkety-honkety-bang!
And sizzlety-fizzlety-whizzlety-whang!
My automobipper—
My automozipper—
Ker-smash!

—St. Louis Republic.

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